

8-2-19
THE



FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

FROM

10947

JULY TO DECEMBER 1918

The Fort St. George Gazette
January & February, 1919
with Index for
July to December 1918



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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1919.

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CANNIBALISM.

WARRANT CERTIFICATION

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Comp. 2. P. H.	12	100	10	100
At the 100°C. P. H.	12	100	10	100

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Executive Director, dated 12/1/88, p. 10.

Special law does

General of India (General Staff) India, 1918: 826, 828
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APR. 1948

Major Officer, London. — Application of provisions of act concerning (1) of period 7 at the Act to a ship of the ...

Further information on the Department of Health and Human Services is available at www.hhs.gov.

Department of India (Department of Commerce)

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September 1947. - Annals of the U.S. Forest Service
with an illustration of the tree. 11 113

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HUMAN DEPARTMENT

JUDICIAL

Approved to Madras Motor Vehicle Sales, 1916 - July 2.
By law under section 78 of the Madras City Police Act,
1916, as amended.

OSCEP HATHE. HENWENTING.

¹ Addition to Rules under the Copyright Act, 1911.—
February 18.

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Monograph by the Council of Publicity Board, regarding
spending system. — July 10, 19, 20.

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Defendant No. 11 of 1828—Sold to Chicago Defenses, 1848.
July 30.
Federal Defense War Court—July 2, 9, 18, 24, 29; August
4, 10, 16, 22; September 2, 12.

周利平 刘国仁 董晓华 孙学军 张军

Sold to extend the Indian Psychiatric Station Village
Services Rd., 104 and Indian Residential Village College
Ave. 1978 - Vancouver BC

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Excesses will render us dependent on the State.

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FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1918.

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Theresa R. Turner

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SUPPLEMENTS TO PART I.A.

Correspondence of Madison and
 Madison Express - (Hillsdale) August 30; (Dana)
 and (Dana) November 10
 Dana's Weekly - (Hillsdale) July 28-Aug. 2;
 August 3-13, 18; October 8, 14-16, 19-21; Novem-
 ber 18
 Hudson Review and Reviewer, 1818-21 - Editor's notice
 1818-21
 Hudson Review (weekly) - July 8, 15, 22, 29;
 August 5, 11, 18, 25; Sept.-Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29;
 October 6, 13, 20, 27; November 3, 10, 17, 24;
 December 1, 8, 15, 22, 29
 National Journal of the City of New York, Advertiser and
 Spectator - July 26; September 8; October 2
 Notices regarding Madison -
 New York - August 11; 14th day - September 8; 18th
 day - October 7
 Notices regarding Madison -
 New York - August 11; 14th day - September 8; 18th
 day - October 7
 Notices regarding Madison -
 New York - August 11; 14th day - September 8; 18th
 day - October 7

Twining School Training Certificate Examination:
 September 1913.—Certificate passed and held—
 October 15.—
 October 1913.—(Supplementary) Certificate passed—
 October 15.

University of Maine:

B.A. (General Education) Examination, April
 1913.—Certificate passed—July 15.
 B.A. (General Education) Examination, etc.,
 April 1913.—Certificate passed and held—July 15.
 B.A. Degree Examination, April 1913.—
 Part 1.—Certificate passed—August 15.
 Part 2.—Certificate passed and held—August 15.
 B.S. Degree Examination, March 1913.—Certificate
 passed—August 15.
 B.L. Degree Examination, April 1913.—Certificate
 passed and held—July 5.
 B.Sc. Degree Examination, October 1913.—Candi-
 date passed and held—December 15.

University of Maine—cont.

Examination for Degree of Master of Education,
 1913.—Certificate passed and held—August 15.
 First Public Exam. in Engineering, March 1913.—
 Certificate passed—August 15.
 First Examination in Law, April and October 1913.—
 Certificate passed and held—July 1 and Novem-
 ber 15.
 Department Examination in Law, 1913.—Candi-
 date passed and held—August 15.
 Medical Examination, October 1913.—Certificate
 passed and held—November 15.
 M.A. Degree Examination, April 1913.—Certificate
 passed and held—July 5.
 Normal Training Examination, April 1913.—Candi-
 date passed—August 15.
 Secondary School Training Certificate holders eligible
 for admission to University course of study for
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No. 723

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1918.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

[For *Service reports, Rainfall statements, Ashari and Opium notices, etc., see Supplements to this Part.*]

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Jameson, W. E.	19	12	1474	Jameson, W. E.	19	1914, 1916

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Ashmun, E.	1908	W. W.

REFERENCES

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CONCLUSIONS

General Courses		Medical		Pharmacy		Dental		Engineering		Law		Theology		Education		Business		Agriculture		Mechanical		Domestic		Physical Education		Other	
Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours	Course	Hours
Algebra, G. C. O.	1.00	1140	1.00	1141	1.00	1142	1.00	1143	1.00	1144	1.00	1145	1.00	1146	1.00	1147	1.00	1148	1.00	1149	1.00	1150	1.00	1151	1.00	1152	1.00
Calculus, G. C. O.	1.00	1153	1.00	1154	1.00	1155	1.00	1156	1.00	1157	1.00	1158	1.00	1159	1.00	1160	1.00	1161	1.00	1162	1.00	1163	1.00	1164	1.00	1165	1.00
Chemistry, G. C. O.	1.00	1166	1.00	1167	1.00	1168	1.00	1169	1.00	1170	1.00	1171	1.00	1172	1.00	1173	1.00	1174	1.00	1175	1.00	1176	1.00	1177	1.00	1178	1.00
English, G. C. O.	1.00	1179	1.00	1180	1.00	1181	1.00	1182	1.00	1183	1.00	1184	1.00	1185	1.00	1186	1.00	1187	1.00	1188	1.00	1189	1.00	1190	1.00	1191	1.00
French, G. C. O.	1.00	1192	1.00	1193	1.00	1194	1.00	1195	1.00	1196	1.00	1197	1.00	1198	1.00	1199	1.00	1200	1.00								
German, G. C. O.	1.00																										
History, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Latin, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Mathematics, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Music, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Physical Education, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Science, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Social Studies, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Spanish, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Statistics, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Trigonometry, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Writing, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Art, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Music, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Physical Education, G. C. O.	1.00																										
Other, G. C. O.	1.00																										

ABSTRACT

ATTACHMENTS

Species		Year	Locality	Number of specimens	Number of specimens
1	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
2	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
3	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
4	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
5	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
6	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
7	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
8	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
9	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
10	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
11	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
12	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
13	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
14	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
15	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
16	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
17	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
18	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
19	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
20	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
21	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
22	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
23	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
24	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
25	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
26	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
27	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
28	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
29	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
30	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
31	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
32	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
33	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
34	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
35	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
36	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
37	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
38	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
39	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
40	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
41	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
42	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
43	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
44	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
45	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
46	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
47	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
48	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
49	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
50	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
51	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
52	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
53	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
54	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
55	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
56	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880
57	<i>Agave</i> L.	1880	1880	1880	1880

[illegible]

[illegible]

Financial.

- No. XX of 1918.—The Empty Trading Orders (Falsification).
 No. XXII of 1918.—The Indian Non-Servants Metal Industry Act—December 24.
 No. XXVII of 1918.—The Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act—December 24.
 No. XX of 1918.—The Indian Companies (Foreign Investments) Act—December 24.
 No. XXXI of 1918.—The Cotton Cloth Act—December 24.

Days.

- No. VII of 1918.—The Indian Income Tax Act—September 14.
 No. XIII of 1918.—The Indian Paper Currency Act—October 29.
 No. XIV of 1918.—The Gold Coinage Act—October 29.
 No. XV of 1918.—The Empty Trading Orders (Falsification) Act—October 29.
 No. XVI of 1918.—The Indian Non-Servants Metal Industry Act—December 24.
 No. XVII of 1918.—The Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act—October 24.
 No. XX of 1918.—The Indian Companies (Foreign Investments) Act—December 24.
 No. XXXI of 1918.—The Cotton Cloth Act—December 24.

Revenue.

- No. VII of 1918.—The Indian Income Tax Act—September 14.
 No. XIII of 1918.—The Indian Paper Currency Act—October 29.
 No. XIV of 1918.—The Gold Coinage Act—October 29.
 No. XV of 1918.—The Empty Trading Orders (Falsification) Act—October 29.
 No. XVI of 1918.—The Indian Non-Servants Metal Industry Act—December 24.
 No. XVII of 1918.—The Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act—October 24.
 No. XX of 1918.—The Indian Companies (Foreign Investments) Act—December 24.
 No. XXXI of 1918.—The Cotton Cloth Act—December 24.

Religious.

- No. VII of 1918.—The Indian Income Tax Act—September 14.
 No. XIII of 1918.—The Indian Paper Currency Act—October 29.

Religious—cont.

- No. XIV of 1918.—The Gold Coinage Act—October 29.
 No. XV of 1918.—The Empty Trading Orders (Falsification) Act—October 29.
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FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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No. 7 of 1918.—Registration of Marriages and Divorces Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons—October 12.	282	Bill to amend the system of land revenue, and to amend the system of land revenue, with the Bill as amended—December 2.	291
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17/1/19

Published by Authority.

MADEIRA, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1913.

Figure 2. Continued

Part 8.—Relications by Government.

colleagues in the

[illegible]

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

№ 1—PROGRAMME OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO
PARLAKIMES AND CHATRAPE.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Age or Sex.	Time.		Remarks.
				a.m.	p.m.	
1911.						
6th January	Saturday	Matine (Gaiety)	Dep.	6.45		By special train. Departure platform.
7th "	Sunday	Perthshire	Arr.		6.15	Arrival platform.
8th "	Monday	Perthshire	Dep.	6.15		By special train. Departure platform.
9th "	Tuesday	Dunfermline	Arr.	12.0		Arrival platform.
10th "	Wednesday	Dunfermline	Dep.	9.0		By special train. Departure platform.
16th "	Thursday	Matine (Gaiety)	Arr.		6.15	Arrival platform.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "His Excellency Governor's Camp, Lodi," without the addition of any post town.

The costs accompanying the Eastland will have

T. E. Blair, Esq., 414, 10th, Finance Secretary.
Captain L. M. Ford, Aide-de-Camp.

Government House, Sydney,
20th December 1938.

W. B. E. MONEY, Captain,
Military Services

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, December 26, 1918.

No. 1.—Under article 385 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Percy Macgregor, I.C.S., with effect from the 26th November 1918, the date of expiry of his military tour of duty at Bombay, privilege leave for two months.

Port St. George, December 26, 1918.

No. 2.—The Hon'ble Mr. Robert Archer Graham, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for six months under articles 383, 310 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 2nd January 1919.

Port St. George, December 26, 1918.

No. 3.—Under article 385 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Cyril Edgar Jones, I.C.S., on his return from the Military to the Civil Department, one month's privilege leave.

Port St. George, January 4, 1919.

No. 4.—Under articles 380 and 378 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.S. Celebrations Krishna Rao Srinivas Rao Ayyapp, District and Sessions Judge, Quarter, privilege leave for two days, viz, the 2nd and the 4th January 1919, in connection of the Christmas holidays.

No. 5.—Under articles 380 and 378 of the Civil Service Regulations, the following officers are granted privilege leave from the 2nd January 1919 for the periods specified against their names:—

- (a) Mr. Arthur Edgington, I.C.S., privilege leave for three weeks.
(b) Mr. Edward Hamilton Wallace, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month.

Port St. George, January 4, 1919.

No. 6.—Under articles 380 and 378 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.S. Rao Mahendraraj Kuppuswami Rao Ayyapp, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days with effect from the 2nd February 1919 or date of relief.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, December 26, 1918.

No. 7.—The Hon'ble Mr. Maurice Edward Margerbanks, I.C.S., to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue, and the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Graham on leave or until further orders.

No. 8.—Mr. Richard Somers Wood, I.C.S., to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue, and the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Margerbanks on special duty, and to be Commissioner of Fish, Akkott and Separate Fisheries.

Port St. George, January 5, 1919.

No. 9.—Mr. James Grenville South, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Bellary, during the absence of Mr. F. Karyagatta, I.C.S., or until further orders.

No. 10.—Mr. Robert William Davies, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, The Nilgiris/and Mr. A. M. Canning, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

Port St. George, January 5, 1919.

No. 11.—Mr. Rangappa Manappa Ayyapp, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, and Mr. C. Krishnaswami Rao, granted leave.

POSTING.

Port St. George, December 21, 1918.

No. 12.—Mr. Robert Lucian McKernan, I.C.S., on transfer from the Military Department, to the Mysore Agency & District of the Mysore Agency District.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

Port St. George, January 4, 1919.

No. 13.—The following postings and transfers are ordered:—

- (a) Mr. Venkataswamy Prasad Rao, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. A. Edgington, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.
(b) Mr. Rangappa Rangappa Ayyapp, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. S. R. Wallace, I.C.S., on special duty.
(c) Mr. Archibald John King is transferred from the Mysore Agency District to the Bangalore District as District Magistrate and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore.

TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, December 31, 1918.

No. 54.—Mr. Frank Gregory Horton, I.C.S., as noted by Mr. E. L. McKenna, is transferred as Headquarters Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tiruppur.

Fort St. George, January 3, 1919.

No. 16.—Mr. Oswald William Wells, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, is transferred from the Chennai Division of the Madras District to the Coimbatore Division of the Madras District.

CASUALTY.

Fort St. George, December 31, 1918.

No. 14.—Mr. Jelladen Math Ray, M.A., I.C.S., on leave, died at Calcutta on the 16th December 1918.

NOTICE.

Fort St. George, January 3, 1919.

No. 57.—The services of pensioned and discharged members of the Native Army required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(1) Recruiting Staff Officers at the following stations:—

Bombay (Madras via Ernak, from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans, Jafars for Punjab; Kachchhadat, Talukdar for Siles. Jelladar (Madras, from 15th April to 15th October) for Sikhs. Agents for Kachchhadat and General India, Hindia and Madras. Agents for Jafar and Hindia; Madras. Agents for Hindia. Agents for Madras and Madras Madras.

(2) Pension Paymaster, Madras, for Madras.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the offices referred to at the places where mentioned:—

- (1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
- (2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
- (3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
- (4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
- (5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for an hour of his term, or after a definite period of service.
- (6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogra, etc.

C. G. TOSCHUNTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical).

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 3, 1919.

No. 1.—The Reverend Canon Douglas Allen, M.A., mentioned privilege leave and bereavement certificate for one year from the date on which he is able to obtain a passage under articles 185 (a) and 186 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PONTING.

Fort St. George, December 31, 1918.

No. 2.—The Reverend George Augustus Arthur Wright, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras, is his Chaplain of South and North Chingpet, Madras, via the Reverend W. H. Christie, M.A., granted leave, and also to act as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 7, 1919.

No. 3.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bills, 12th December 1918.

No. 394.—In recognition of the resignation by the Most Reverend George Alfred Eslop, M.A., with effect from 1st January 1919, of the office and dignity of Bishop of Calcutta, the Government of India is pleased to direct that the following extract from the Letters Patent, issued by warrant under the sign manual of His Majesty King George the Fifth on the 15th February 1919, be published for general information:—

"And we further will that during the vacancy of the said See of Calcutta the spiritual jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the said See shall be exercised by such one of the Indian Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being as shall have been first recommended."

The said spiritual jurisdiction and functions will accordingly be exercised by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras during the present vacancy.

C. G. TOSCHUNTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Port St. George, December 30, 1918.

No. 1.—M.R. By. Balraj Krishnaswami Ayyar Arangal, Registrar of Assurances, District district, combined leave for six months from the 1st December 1918, consisting of privilege leave for seventeen days and leave on private affairs for the remainder of the period, under Articles 253, 256 and 257 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 6, 1919.

No. 1.—Mr. Richard John Palmer Dawson, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, extension of privilege leave for one day under Article 253 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Port St. George, January 8, 1919.

No. 2.—M.R. By. T. S. Srinivasan Ayyar, Arangal, Registrar of Assurances, Bangalore District, extension of privilege leave up to and inclusive of the 24th January 1919 with permission to after twenty the 24th day under Articles 256 and 257 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 3.—Mr. William Foster, Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Port St. George, December 31, 1918.

No. 1.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to M.R. By. Wahpattar Vinnasand Mahalingar, District Registrar of Yampiattar, M.R. By. Vampada Vankataswamy, Sub-Registrar, first grade, and Asst. Sub-Registrar, Nilak, to act as Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, and posted to Yampiattar district.

Port St. George, January 6, 1919.

No. 2.—M.R. By. David Srinivasan Nayudu Rao, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Yampiattar District.

No. 3.—M.R. By. Rao Sahasra Venkataswamy Venkata Rao Arangal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to act as Superintendent of Police, Chittoor District, now M.R. By. S. Subashin Ayyar Arangal, District.

No. 4.—Mr. Edward Hugh Bowen Lewis, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and acting Superintendent, North Malabar District, to charge of Cochin District, Vizianagaram District.

No. 5.—Mr. Thomas West Hinchinson, Superintendent of Police, Tellicherry District, to be Superintendent of Police, North Malabar District.

No. 6.—Mr. Harold Gordon Clark, on return from military duty, to be Superintendent of Police, Tellicherry District.

No. 7.—Mr. Francis Duncan Donald Anderson, Deputy Superintendent of Police and acting Superintendent of Police, Cochin District, to charge of Police sub-division, Cochin District.

No. 8.—Mr. Alexander John Russell, on return from military duty, to be Superintendent of Police, Cochin District.

No. 9.—M.R. By. Venkataswamy Ayyar Arangal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ponnambadi sub-division, Bangalore District, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District.

No. 10.—Mr. James Basketh, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on return from military duty, to charge of Ponnambadi sub-division, Bangalore District.

No. 11.—Mr. Herbert Finckelberg Taylor, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Principal, Central District School, Bangalore, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Salem District, now M.R. By. C. K. Subashin Ayyar Arangal, District.

No. 12.—Mr. Lawrence Arthur Hogg, Assistant Superintendent of Police (on probation), on return from military duty, to be Principal, Central District School, Bangalore.

No. 13.—Mr. John Brown, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, to be Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bangalore and C.I.D., Mr. Mr. H. R. Williams, General Leave.

No. 14.—Mr. William Henry Tate, on return from military duty, to be Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District.

No. 15.—M.R. By. Rao Sahasra V. Venkataswamy Vankataswamy Arangal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on return from military duty, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District.

No. 16.—M.R. By. R. Srinivas Nayudu Rao, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on return from military duty, to charge of Ponnambadi sub-division, Bangalore District.

TRANSFERS AND EXTENSIONS.

Port St. George, December 31, 1918.

No. 17.—The following appointments and extensions in the Home Department for the months of August, September, October and November 1918 are notified as follows:—

(With effect from 24th August 1918 consequent on Mr. G. C. T. Perreira's return from leave);

Mr. Ralph Sturtis Miles, acting Superintendent, fourth grade, to revert as acting Superintendent, fifth grade.

M.R. By. Han Bahadur Tirunagar Venkoba Rao Aungmy, acting Superintendent, fourth grade, to revert as acting Superintendent, fifth grade.

(With effect from 10th October 1918, consequent on Mr. J. E. Wilson's return from leave.)

Mr. Rajk Sankar Misra, acting Superintendent, fourth grade, to revert as Superintendent, fifth grade.

(With effect from 31st October 1918, viz Mr. H. Davies on leave.)

Mr. Ralph Stanley Milne, Superintendent, fifth grade, to act as Superintendent, fourth grade.

(With effect from 29th October 1918, consequent on Mr. E. Swice's return from leave.)

M.R. By. Lovers Bahadur Panigrahy Perakhamu Nayudu Rao, acting Superintendent, third grade, to revert as Superintendent, fourth grade.

Mr. Ralph Stanley Milne, acting Superintendent, fourth grade, to revert as Superintendent, fifth grade.

(With effect from 29th October 1918, consequent on Mr. E. H. Sullivan's return from leave.)

Mr. Edmund Harvey Sullivan, Superintendent, fifth grade, to act as Superintendent, fourth grade.

Mr. Cyril Edward Sweeney, acting Superintendent, fourth grade, to revert as Superintendent, fifth grade.

(With effect from 10th October 1918, consequent on Mr. H. E. Williams's return from leave.)

Mr. Gerald Stuart Passmore-Fennell, acting Superintendent, third grade, to revert as Superintendent, fourth grade.

Mr. John Sebastian Wilson, acting Superintendent, fourth grade, to revert as Superintendent, fifth grade.

(With effect from 30th November 1918, viz Mr. F. T. Sweeney on leave.)

Mr. Francis Arnold Standen, Superintendent, second grade, to act as Superintendent, first grade.

Mr. Edward Thomas Howard Stevenson, Superintendent, third grade, to act as Superintendent, second grade.

Mr. Gerald Stuart Passmore-Fennell, Superintendent, fourth grade, to act as Superintendent, third grade.

Mr. John Sebastian Wilson, Superintendent, fifth grade, to act as Superintendent, fourth grade.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Port St. George, December 22, 1918.

No. 22.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Government in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Fremantle, in the district of Chittenden, conferred on M. R. By. Mithyapakkam Srinivas Acharyar Aungmy, who has resigned the appointment.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 23.—The Government in Council is pleased to appoint the aforementioned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the areas specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 546, dated the 6th October 1912, published at pages 1874 and 1884 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette of the 19th day, as amended by Notifications Nos. 430, dated the 18th May 1913, and 547, dated the 7th August 1913, published at pages 895 and 154 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 12th June 1913 and the 10th August 1913, respectively.

M. R. By. Pongolos Rajaganesan Chetti Aungmy—for the town of Tinnyai, in the district of Chittenden.

M. R. By. Nayudu Venkatarao Nayudu Rao—for the town of Anakapalle, in the district of Tanjore.

Port St. George, December 24, 1918.

Mr. Robert Ashby Brown, ... for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of British M. R. By. Kishori Chandra Aungmy of Mangalore, Talukdary, in the district of Malabar.

Port St. George, January 2, 1919.

M. R. By. Mandayam Chittammai Nigara Acharyar—for the town of Kozhi, in the district of Coimbatore.

Port St. George, December 22, 1918.

No. 24.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the aforementioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and, under section 27, they are invested with all the powers specified in the Fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of the 1st class except the power to try offences as to first offenders under section 307.

M. R. By. Chayyavaram Durayagobai Mudaliyar, acting Districty Sub-Magistrate, Bangalore, in the district of Bellary.

M. R. By. Mayyadavangudi Subramanyam Paramaswami Sankaraya, sub. pro tem. Deputy Tahsildar and Districty Sub-Magistrate, Palar Taluk, in the district of North Arcot.

M. R. By. Venkatarao Gopalan Nair, sub. pro tem. Deputy Tahsildar, Varapuzha division, Tanjavar Taluk, in the district of North Arcot.

Port St. George, January 6, 1919.

M. R. By. Maheswar Saha Ayyar Varanashis Ayyar, Districty Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, December 33, 1915.

No. 28.—Under section 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hands in the English language:—

Mr. Cecil Fabian Krishnasamy, District Magistrate, in the district of Karaikal.

Fort St. George, January 4, 1917.

M.R.Sy. Tirupattar Marudan Krishnaswami Ayyar Arangal, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Karaikal.

Mr. John Todor Gwynn, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1918.

Mr. Nagappa Narayana Ayyar, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, December 24, 1914.

No. 29.—Under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Frederick Hall, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Malabar, to be Additional District Magistrate, Malabar, from the 1st January 1918 until such time as he assumes charge as acting Collector and District Magistrate, Malabar, in accordance with the Public-Department Notification No. 370, dated the 21st December 1917, published on page 1284 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 21st December 1917, and to exercise in him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1918.

No. 30.—Under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. H.J. Bhaskar Chavara Rames Rao Arangal, Principal Assistant Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate, in the district of Coimbatore, to be an Additional District Magistrate, Coimbatore, for a period of six months and to exercise in him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

RESUMATUM.

In Notification Nos. 712 and 714, dated the 15th November 1917, published on page 1074 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th November 1917, relative to "M.R.Sy. Lakshmanan Chettiyar Ramana Chettiyar Rames Chettiyar Arangal" &c. "M.R.Sy. Lakshmanan Chettiyar Rames Chettiyar Arangal."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 24, 1915.

No. 31.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1872, the Governor in Council modifies the appointment of a Temporary Subordinate Judge for the District of Tanjore for a period of six months, under section 5 of the same Act, to wit: that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Tanjore with effect from the date on which the other posted, to it takes charge and the Court shall be styled "The Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Tanjore." The Governor in Council further directs that the Judge of the said Court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge, Tanjore, under section 10 of the said Act.

Fort St. George, December 23, 1915.

No. 32.—In continuation of Notification No. 826, dated the 11th December 1917, published on page 1499 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 11th December 1917, relating to the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Tanjore, the Governor in Council directs, under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1872, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Tanjore for a further period of one year from the 1st January 1919.

2. The Governor in Council further directs that the Temporary Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge under section 10 of the said Act.

No. 33.—In continuation of Notification No. 826, dated the 11th December 1917, published on page 1499 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 11th December 1917, relating to the Court of the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge of Tanjore, the Governor in Council directs, under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1872, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Tanjore for a further period of one year from the 1st January 1919.

2. Under section 10 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, December 27, 1915.

No. 34.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JOURNAL.

Dated the 18th December 1915.

No. 827 C.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (i) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (15 & 16 Geo. 5, c. 85), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. F. Ripon, Bar-at-Law, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Ramaswami Sastri, to act as Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras for the period from the 1st January to the 31st June 1916, both days inclusive.

No. 12.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by clause (x), sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council, is pleased to declare that with effect from 15th January 1929 the local area noted in column 2 of the schedule herein appended shall be the local area of the police station noted in column 1.—

SCHEDULE.

Description of the local area.

Police station to which attached.

Boundaries.

- North.**—From the junction of Pettmann Nakh street with Thothakul Kanneppa Madali street, along the southern side of Pettmann Nakh street, along the northern side of Angulamma Chel Madali street, along the southern side of Anthakay road up to its junction with Pannabara Baracca road, across Pannabara Baracca road, and along the southern side of Thothakul Kanneppa Madali street, along the southern side of Maha Chetti street up to its junction with Chellappa Madali street, and along the northern side of Chellappa Madali street up to its junction with Venkateswara Madali road, and along the southern side of Venkateswara Madali road to its junction with Brick Kila road.
- East.**—From the junction of Pettmann Nakh street with Thothakul Kanneppa Madali street along the western side of Thothakul Kanneppa Madali street up to its junction with Palla street, along the western side of Palla street up to its junction with Chavva Roman road across Chavva Roman road, and along the western side of Madhava street up to its junction with Vagary High road, across Vagary High road, along the northern side of Vagary High road up to its junction with Naval Hospital road, along the western side of Naval Hospital road up to its junction with Pannabara road, across Pannabara road to the eastern wall of St. Andrew's Kirk compound, and along the eastern compound wall to its junction with the North Indian Railway line.
- South.**—South Indian Railway line from its junction with the eastern wall of St. Andrew's Kirk compound up to the railway level crossing on Wharfedale road, and along the eastern side of Wharfedale road up to its junction with Pannabara road, and along the northern side of Pannabara road up to its junction with Commissioner's Office road.
- West.**—Commissioner's Office road from its junction with Pannabara road, along the eastern side of Commissioner's Office road, along the eastern side of Gangatharamma Chel street up to its junction with Pannabara High road, across Pannabara High road, and along the northern side of Pannabara High road up to its junction with Brick Kila road, and along the eastern side of Brick Kila road up to its junction with Venkateswara Madali road.
- North.**—Western side of Brick Kila road across the Officer's Settlement, round the southern side of Madhava tank, and along the northern side of Annala Arayan to Kilpakk Waterworks Pumping Station.
- East.**—Western side of Brick Kila road up to its junction with Pannabara High road, across Pannabara High road, and along the northern side of Pannabara High road up to Gangatharamma Chel road, and along the western side of Gangatharamma Chel road, along the western side of Commissioner's Office road up to its junction with Pannabara road.
- West.**—Eastern side of Pannabara road up to Anthakay road.
- South.**—Along the eastern boundary of Anthakay and Angulamma (Kanneppa).
- South.**—The northern boundary of Anthakay village up to its junction with Anthakay road.
- East.**—The western head of Buckingham canal from its junction with the southern boundary of Anthakay village up to its junction with Brack Bridge, and along the western side of Brack road up to its junction with D'Mellova road, along the northern side of D'Mellova road, across D'Mellova road up to Thothakul Kanneppa Madali street, and along the western side of Thothakul Kanneppa Madali street from its junction with Pettmann Nakh street.
- South.**—Northern side of Pettmann Nakh street from its junction with Thothakul Kanneppa Madali street, along the northern side of Angulamma Chel Madali street, along the southern side of Anthakay road, across Pannabara Baracca road, along the northern side of Thothakul Kanneppa Madali street, along the southern side of Maha Chetti street up to its junction with Chellappa Madali street, and along the northern side of Chellappa Madali street up to its junction with Venkateswara Madali road, and along the northern side of Venkateswara Madali road up to Brick Kila road, across Brick Kila road, and along the Officer's Settlement around the northern bank of Madhava tank.
- West.**—The eastern boundary of Angulamma Madaliyaru, Chavva Chembamallakannu, Sivarethi and Kanneppa.
- South.**—Eastern side of Brack road from Brack Bridge up to its junction with D'Mellova road, across D'Mellova road, along the northern side of D'Mellova road up to its junction with Thothakul Kanneppa Madali street.
- East.**—Canal river from railway level crossing on Brack road along the western bank of Buckingham Canal to Brack Bridge.
- South.**—The South Indian Railway line from its junction with the Body Guard road, along the railway line up to its junction with the eastern boundary wall of St. Andrew's Kirk.

Translation of the Tamil name.

Full-time
 off-duty
 10 vehicles
 10 vehicles

1906.—The eastern boundary wall of the St. Andrew's Road, composed from its junction with Beach Road to Native Road, along the eastern boundary wall up to its junction with Commemorative road, and along the northern boundary wall of the Commemorative road and across Commemorative road up to its junction with Naval Hospital road, and along the eastern side of Naval Hospital road up to its junction with Victoria High road, and across Victoria High road and along the eastern side of Victoria High road to its junction with the eastern side of street and along the eastern side of Madhav street up to its junction with Chandi street road, and across Chandi street road along the eastern side of Purna street up to its junction with Theofilus Kinnorapada Madhav street and along the eastern side of Theofilus Kinnorapada Madhav street up to its junction with P. Madhav street.

Foot W. Dwyer, December 28, 1918

Mr. 34.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council directs the establishment of a Third Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court for the District of Tanjore for a period of one year.

5. Under section 5 of the said Act, the Governor in Council directs that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Mayagauran with effect from the date on which the office posted to it takes charge and the Court shall be styled "The Court of the Third Department Subordinate to Federal Justice."

1. Under section 10 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased further to direct that the said Temporary Sub Judge shall here and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Tanjore.

At 18--the completion of verification No. 17, dated the 22nd December 1915, published at part 7 of Part 1 of the *First* *Annals*, dated the 6th January 1916, relating to the Special Small Cause Courts at Trichinopoly and Madras, the Government in Council direct under the provisions of Act IX of 1867, that the said Comptroller continue to hold their sittings at Trichinopoly and Madras respectively for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st January 1916.

3. The Governor in Council further directs that the Judges of Special Small Cause Courts at Trichangopoly and Kumbhakuram shall have and exercise the same local jurisdiction as was assigned to them in the aforesaid notification.

No. 58.—In celebration of anniversary No. 485, *Homes (Editorial)*, dated the 21st December 1875, published at page 1421 of Part I of the *Poor St. George's Review*, dated the 26th December 1875, relating to the report of the temporary *Commissioners of the Poor* of North Malabar, the *Governor in Council* issued a resolution No. 485 of the *Madras Civil Service Act*, 1875, that the said Court shall continue to sit at Tellicherry for a further period of one year with effect from the 11th January 1876.

2. Under section 10 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the temporary Subordinate Judges shall have and exercise local jurisdiction throughout the District of North Malabar.

¹As. 85.—In conclusion of petition No. 217, Hume (Judge), dated the 31st May 1919, published at page 192 of Part I of the *Law Times*, George Gamba, dated the 4th June 1919, relating to the Court of the additional temporary Subordinate Judge at Tollymore, the Governor is pleased direct under sections 4 and 5 of the Indian Civil Courts Act, 1912, that the said Court shall continue to hold the sittings at Tollymore till the 30th April 1920.

2. Other sections 14 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the additional temporary Sub-Judge shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of North Malabar.

East St. Louis, December 25, 1906.

No. 37.—In acknowledgment of *Ordinance No. 45*, dated the 19th January 1918, published in page 45 of Part 1 of the *First Sixty Gazette*, dated the 19th January 1918, relating to the Court of the temporary deputation Judge of Chicago, the Governor in Council directs under sections 1 and 2 of the *Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873*, that the said Court shall continue to sit at Chicago for a further period of one year with effect from the 17th January 1918.

3. Under section 10 of the said Act, the Governor in Council directs that the temporary Subordinate Judges shall have and exercise local jurisdiction throughout the district of Chikodwa.

Food St. Gazette, December 27, 1918.

26. 31.—Under the provisions of section 20-A of the Stamp Carriage Act, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rules and form of licence published in gazette No. 479, dated the 2nd July 1924, on pages 593 to 593 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th July 1924, for the working of the said Act, shall now also issue from the 1st February 1928, as the said form is now in force in the Townships district.

36. 36.—Under the provisions of section 23 of the Stage Carriages Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from the provision of the Act all stage carriages, save jetties, plying as such on the road specified in the above notification.

Port St. George, January 7, 1919.

No. 2.—The following resolutions of the Government of India are republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Passports.

Dated, the 10th December 1918.

Nos. 3963—2964.

RESOLUTIONS.—An expression of the orders contained in the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2021-2642, dated the 10th December 1918, the Government-General is desired to place in issue the following instructions with regard to certificates of identity.

1. Every native of India who crosses frontiers proceeding out of India for foreign countries is strongly urged before leaving, to furnish himself with an authoritative certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town and in the towns of Bangalore, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. In the case of a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer in a Presidency Town, and in the towns of Bangalore, the Commissioner of Police or Political Officer as the case may be.

Applicants for assistance by destitute Indians who desire repatriation and by students who, owing to unforeseen circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education except in India will authoritatively advise the parties as to a position to produce evidence of identity. The production of a certificate of identity will be specially useful to young men of good family, as it may enable the Secretary of State to obtain for them social and other assistance.

Those who are desirous, however, of travelling to countries where a passport will be necessary are advised to furnish themselves with such a document also before leaving India, as in all cases additional to a certificate of identity. It should be remembered that no person is entitled to a passport, as of right, on the ground that he is a British subject, and the production before authorities abroad of a certificate of identity, unless supplemented by documentary evidence of competency, is not sufficient to ensure that a passport will be granted.

Form of Certificate of Identity.

1. Name of applicant.
2. Father's name and rank.
3. Residence.
4. Age of applicant.
5. Nationality of applicant.
6. Parent or parental status of father (or grandfather).
7. Date of probable departure of applicant from India.
8. Object of applicant's visit to England (Europe).

Signature of District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, or head of school or college.

Notes.

* If a British subject by birth or by naturalization (or a subject of a Native State).

† Commissioners of the District or Political Officer should be obtained on certificates signed by heads of schools or colleges.

2.—Holders of certificates of identity intending to apply subsequently in England or elsewhere for a passport to visit a foreign country are warned that no person is entitled to a passport as of right on the sole ground that he is a British subject. The production of a certificate of identity, therefore, will authoritatively be advised to secure the grant of a passport, unless it is supplemented by documentary evidence of competency, obtained by a local government or other authority competent to issue passports in India, certifying that the holder is a fit and proper person to receive a passport.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Immigration.

Dated, the 1st September 1918.

No. 2778-2779-24.

RESOLUTIONS.—The following resolutions have been suggested by the Government of India in discussion with the Government of the Union of South Africa in reference to admissions into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians resident in that country.

1. The husband or father resident in South Africa who desires to obtain a certificate of relationship from a magistrate in India to facilitate the admission into the Union of South Africa of his wife or children under the age of sixteen years will, as the first condition, make application to the gazetted head of the immigration authorities in South Africa or to the magistrate of the district in South Africa in which he is residing and on obtaining the proper advice or South Africa a certificate in respect of his application will transmit the same to his wife or child, as the case may be, for production with his application for a certificate of relationship before the presiding local magistrate in India, viz., the Chief Presiding Magistrate in a Presidency Town, the Political Officer in a Native State, or the District Magistrate elsewhere.

2. The presiding local magistrates in India on receipt of such applications and on production before him of the certificate issued in South Africa will institute an inquiry either personally or through an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Subaltern, a Deputy Collector or a District Officer according to the persons concerned, and if the same magistrates or officers as to the alleged relationship, he will grant a certificate of relationship on the statement then in favour of the person (or persons) referred to in the application who will present it to the immigration officer at the port of entry in support of his application to admission into the Union.

Form of Certificate.

A.

I do hereby certify that as the result of an enquiry made by me personally this

day of _____ 19__

I am satisfied that _____

daughter of _____ of village _____

Police Station _____ District _____

is the duly married wife of _____

son of _____ of village _____

Police Station _____ District _____

as present residing at _____

Descriptive particulars.

Name _____

Caste _____

Religion _____

Date, as nearly as can be ascertained, of marriage _____

Place of marriage _____

Has Church registers been
seen since taken in my
presence.

Left
Right

Hand
Hand

Dated this _____ 19__

Seal of the Magistrate,
Courthouse.

Signature of Magistrate

District Magistrate.

(Chief Presidency Magistrate is a Presidency
Town or Political Officer in a Native State.)

Dated this _____ 19__

Seal of the District Magistrate.

Name of District _____

B.

I do hereby certify that as the result of an enquiry made by me personally this

day of _____ 19__

I am satisfied that _____

is the son (daughter) of _____ of village _____

Police Station _____ District _____

is present residing at _____

years of age, and that I am satisfied that _____ is _____

Descriptive particulars.

Name _____

Caste _____

Religion _____

Age _____

Has (has) Church registers
been (been) taken in my
presence.

Left
Right

Hand
Hand

Dated this _____ 19__

Seal of the Magistrate,
Courthouse.

Signature of Magistrate

District Magistrate.

(Chief Presidency Magistrate is a Presidency
Town or Political Officer in a Native State.)

Dated this _____ 19__

Seal of the District Magistrate.

Name of District _____

Siaka, the 2nd August 1916.

No. 6167.

RECRUITMENT.—The following letter received from the Government of the East African Protectorate is published for general information:—
P.O. No. 2-50-32.

THE GOVERNMENT, KAMPEN,
East African Protectorate,
June 27, 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the British East Africa Protectorate has recently had under consideration the desirability of enforcing more strictly the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1904, and the Immigration Restriction Amendment Ordinance, 1915, copies of which are enclosed herewith.

5. Section 11 of the original enactment provided that any person appearing to be a prohibited immigrant under section 4 (a)* might be permitted to enter the Protectorate on payment of a deposit according to sub-section 1. In the course of time this provision was shown to be acting as a deterrent in the case of persons who might well be admitted to the country, and the amending Ordinance was promulgated whereby the Immigration Officer was empowered to accept security in lieu of the deposit.

2. In the great majority of cases no arrangements for this security are made prior to authorisation and in consequence such persons have hitherto been allowed to land in order that they may be given the opportunity of finding a surety. This concession has led to abuse and is in itself objectionable inasmuch as the deposit prescribed by section 11 of the Ordinance of 1904 is payable before landing, and if this system is run together with section 5 (1) of the amending Ordinance of 1915 it is clear that the deposit for security must also be accepted with before landing.

4. The Government has therefore decided that all immigrants should either make the necessary deposit, or provide the security required, before leaving the ship on arrival in port. The strict enforcement of this regulation will take effect as from the 1st of September 1916 and I have the honour to request that steps may be taken to advise the prospective visitors in those districts from which immigrants to British East Africa usually arrive. Persons who make deposits the necessary sum or have failed to find the requisite security will after that date be sent back to India, and the Government of this Protectorate will not hold itself responsible for any expenses thus incurred.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. C. BURNHAM,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Local Governments and Administrations are requested to make the information contained in the letter as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which immigration to British East Africa is believed to be most common. Arriving immigrants should also be advised of the rules they run in accordance with the Protectorate if they are unable, before landing, to deposit the sum of £5, 10 or to comply with the demand for the requisite security in lieu of the deposit.

* The section reads: "The Immigration Officer may permit any person without sufficient means of support or any person who is likely to become a charge on a public charity."

† The deposit required from a native of India is Rs. 50.

L. D. SHANIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 7, 1919.

No. 3.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS

BALL, on 23rd December 1918

No. 13416.—Mr. Kameswari Mahan Ghosh, Superintendent of Post Office, first grade, and officiating Deputy Postmaster-General, third grade, Madras, is appointed Deputy Postmaster-General, third grade, on probation for one year with effect from the 31st December 1918.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATIONS

Port St. George, January 6, 1912.

No. 1.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Dated 24th November 1910.

No. 45.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 40 of the Government of India Act, 1910 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 81), the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendments to the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General (in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council), published under Notification No. 42 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated 18th November 1910, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In Schedule VI to the said Regulations, the following amendments shall be made:—

(a) To rule 7, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided nevertheless that the Local Government may permit an elector to vote at the headquarters, for the time being, of the Local Government."

(b) For sub-rule (1) of rule 21, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"21. (1) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose—

(a) at such place in the district under which his name appears in the electoral roll,

or

(b) if he has been permitted under rule 7, 'proviso, to vote at the headquarters, for the time being, of the Local Government, at such headquarters, and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf."

No. 70.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Government of India Act, 1910 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 81), the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendments to the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George, published under Notification No. 18 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated 24th November 1910, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In Schedule IV to the said Regulations, the following amendments shall be made:—

(a) To rule 7, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided nevertheless that the Local Government may permit an elector to vote at the headquarters, for the time being, of the Local Government."

(b) For sub-rule (1) of rule 21, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"21. (1) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose—

(a) at such place in the district under which his name appears in the electoral roll, or

(b) if he has been permitted under rule 7, 'proviso, to vote at the headquarters, for the time being, of the Local Government, at such headquarters, and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf."

No. 1.—In pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council, No. 70, published in the Gazette of India, dated 24th December 1910, Part I, page 1094, and in modification of Parts 12 and 112 of Notification No. 58, dated 24th November 1910, published at page 1108 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th November 1910, the following the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Chief Secretary to Government to be an additional meeting officer and to permit such meeting to be held on election in other districts, or are present in Madras on the 8th January 1912, to board their return before the Chief Secretary to Government at his office in Port St. George between 10 o'clock and 6 p.m. on that day.

H. O. STOKER,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEASE

Port St. George, January 4, 1912.

No. 1.—Under rule 2 to article 104 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Richard Thos. O'Neil, private Assistant, Madras Customs House, is granted privilege leave for sixteen days from 23rd October 1911.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, January 4, 1918.

No. 2.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—
 H.R. De. Puthumma Madhavan Chinnayyan Chinnayyan Aravind, as extra from leave, to special duty, Ramnad, as deputy-collector officer at Marthandam.
 H.R. De. Madhavan Chinnayyan Aravind from special duty, Ramnad, to general duty, Tanjore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 14, 1918.

No. 2.—Whereas the proprietors of the village of Bannachandrapuram and Kaverayampuram in the Kaverinagar taluk in the Tanjore district has applied for an order directing the survey of those villages and the preparation of a record-of-rights in respect thereof and has deposited Rs. 125 to meet the cost involved thereby, His Excellency the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 164 (i) of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, directs that a survey of those villages be made and a record-of-rights in respect of each of them be prepared by the Special Settlement Officer, No. III Party, who is hereby appointed to be a Revenue Officer for this purpose.

Each record-of-rights shall show

- (a) the name of each landholder in the village;
- (b) the area of the 'ryot' or occupant and the fact that the 'ryot,' if any, is an occupancy ryot or is a non-occupancy ryot;
- (c) the survey number and subdivisions comprising the land held by the ryot (or occupant as the case may be) as shown in the survey map of the village and the area of each survey number and subdivision;
- (d) whether each survey number (or subdivision as the case may be) is wet, moisture, dry or garden land; if it is wet, its season of irrigation should be stated and information should be given as to whether it is double or single crop land;
- (e) whether the land is ryot, old waste, private land, waste or pottabable and, if waste or pottabable, what is the nature;
- (f) the rent lawfully payable at the time when the record is prepared and the fact that the ryot is or is not entitled to the benefit of provision (a) to clause (f) of section 39 of the Act;
- (g) whether the rent has been fixed by decree or under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 or otherwise;
- (h) all rights lawfully incident to the holding;
- (i) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the periods at which the steps by which and the maximum to which it will increase;
- (j) if the land is cleared waste-land, whether rent is actually paid or not; if rent is not paid, whether the occupant is entitled to hold the land waste-free and, if so, at what authority; if the land is liable to rent, what rent is payable;
- (k) all rights and obligations of each ryot, occupant and landholder in respect of
- (l) the use of water for agricultural purposes whether obtained from a tank, well or any other source of supply; and
- (m) the repair and maintenance of irrigation works.

No. 4.—The Governor in Council is pleased to modify the following amendment in the rules for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1903, and the Agricultural Loans Act, 1904, as last revised in notification No. 148 published at pages 223-24 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st April 1915:—

Rule XI (4) (a).—Add at the end "Provided also that, if the installation which is effected as well-to-do security is not fully the property of the borrower, as for instance, if it has been purchased on the hire-purchase system, any balance due upon that installation shall first be paid off out of the loan amount before any further sum is disbursed, and the officer disbursing the loan shall certify himself that the instalment has been fully paid for before making any further disbursement of the loan granted."

No. 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Agricultural Loans Act, 1904, and by section 39 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the following amendment in the Special Loans rules as revised in notification No. 248 at pages 797 to 797 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st July 1915:—

Rule VII (3) (3).—Add at the end "Provided that, if the installation which is effected as collateral security is not fully the property of the borrower, as for instance, if it has been purchased on the hire-purchase system, any balance due upon that installation shall first be paid

off out of the loan account before any further sum is disbursed, and the officer disbursing the loan shall satisfy himself that the instalment has been fully paid for before making any further disbursement of the loan granted."

Port St. George, December 11, 1918.

No. 6.—The following amendments will be issued to the rules relating to Government dues money-orders published in notification No. 184, dated 1-28. March 1915, at pages 315-320 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd April 1916:—

For rule 8 in section A substitute the following:—

Every remitter of a Government dues money-order should be advised that no departmental receipt will be furnished to him, but that he will receive the ordinary money-order acknowledgment signed by the payee, and that he should address the postal authorities if he does not receive it in due course. He should also be advised to keep the carbon copy of the receipt carefully until he receives the formal money-order acknowledgment.)

2. In rule 13 in section B, delete the words 'and acknowledgments' at the end of the first sentence.

3. Rule 22, in section C.—For the third and fourth sentences substitute: "When the documents are correct, the Treasury officer will at once cut off the strips containing the coupons, sign and date the money orders and acknowledgments as payee and return them to the postman. The Treasury officer will retain the strip containing the coupons, the list of money-orders (Form 1/10 D M.O.) and the treasury voucher."

4. Rule 22.—Delete the words 'and on the acknowledgments' in the first sentence.

5. Rule 23.—For the words 'with the corresponding strips consisting of the coupons and acknowledgments' occurring at the end of the first sentence substitute: 'with the corresponding strip containing the coupons.'

6. Rule 25 in section D.—Substitute the following for the present rule:—

"On receipt of an advice list (see rule 22) with the corresponding strip containing the coupons, the usual entries will be made in the prescribed registers."

7. Rule 25.—Delete this rule.

8. Remember the remaining rules.

9. Form 2/2 D.M.O.—Delete the words 'and acknowledgments' in the sentence at the head of the form.

Port St. George, December 12, 1918.

No. 7.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendment in the rules for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1893, and the Agricultural Loans Act, 1894:—

Rule XXVI as revised in notification No. 428 published at page 1041 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd October 1906, No. 301, published at page 617 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th June 1907, and No. 466 published at page 906 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st October 1911:—

Second paragraphs 2 and 3 of the rule.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, January 4, 1919.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 6-04 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a pathway, and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special-Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore District, Tanjore taluk, No. 61, Tachikottamudram, 1st 6th.

Wd, No. 216 E-1, belonging to B. Pandu Appa, bounded on the north by No. 116 E-1; east by No. 117; south by No. 118; D; west by No. 112.

7-00.

6-00.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4-18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village site at Kallakalathur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Department Officer, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Point Q is inside and these lines outwards and are as follows:—

Fig. 1. *See sketch and Chinese text on front cover, and text as follows:*

Runways	Take-off angles	Distances in m	Runways	Take-off angles	Distances in m
215° 00'	33° 30'	4 110	305° 00'	155° 00'	1 730
105° 00'	33° 30'	4 110	045° 00'	155° 00'	1 730
105° 00'	135° 00'	4 110	045° 00'	115° 00'	0 840
135° 00'	135° 00'	1 610	115° 00'	115° 00'	0 840
045° 00'	135° 00'	1 610	045° 00'	115° 00'	0 840
205° 15'	135° 00'	3 320	075° 00'	115° 00'	0 840
205° 15'	235° 00'	3 320	075° 00'	115° 00'	0 840

to the south-west corner of Waterfall Estate No. 1 (point *F*) on sketch of the topography of Waterfall Estate No. 1 and the Amalimaka contour.

Now.—Then the boundary line north-east of an angle of 127° 21' be 1.25 chains and thence run to Green the angles, bearings and distances of which are given below:—

Yearlings	Two-year-olds	Three-year-olds	Yearlings	Two-year-olds	Three-year-olds
2027 10	105 50	7 26	2187 27	170 40	3 34
2028 10	105 50	8 10	2188 27	169 30	3 34
2029 10	105 50	8 10	2189 27	170 40	3 34
2030 10	105 50	8 10	2190 27	170 40	3 34
2031 10	105 50	8 10	2191 27	170 40	3 34
2032 10	105 50	8 10	2192 27	170 40	3 34
2033 10	105 50	8 10	2193 27	170 40	3 34
2034 10	105 50	8 10	2194 27	170 40	3 34
2035 10	105 50	8 10	2195 27	170 40	3 34
2036 10	105 50	8 10	2196 27	170 40	3 34
2037 10	105 50	8 10	2197 27	170 40	3 34
2038 10	105 50	8 10	2198 27	170 40	3 34
2039 10	105 50	8 10	2199 27	170 40	3 34
2040 10	105 50	8 10	2200 27	170 40	3 34
2041 10	105 50	8 10	2201 27	170 40	3 34
2042 10	105 50	8 10	2202 27	170 40	3 34
2043 10	105 50	8 10	2203 27	170 40	3 34
2044 10	105 50	8 10	2204 27	170 40	3 34
2045 10	105 50	8 10	2205 27	170 40	3 34
2046 10	105 50	8 10	2206 27	170 40	3 34
2047 10	105 50	8 10	2207 27	170 40	3 34
2048 10	105 50	8 10	2208 27	170 40	3 34
2049 10	105 50	8 10	2209 27	170 40	3 34
2050 10	105 50	8 10	2210 27	170 40	3 34

to the starting point II at the conjunction of Waterfall Basin. Mr. T. Peradeis and Yvanoidi sources. Area of the
catchment is 7,000 sq. m.

411 Thompson, Eugene, *Food II*

East and north. — Starting from the north-east corner of Waterfall Estate No. 11 at the junction of Galskell Passes Nos. 1 and 2 and 3, a single ridge (peak) is in situ; the line runs in a slightly north-westerly direction with a bearing of $230^{\circ} 40'$ for a distance of 1.90 miles, and thence continues in the same direction the angle, bearing and distance of which are given below:—

Pairings	Interaxial angles	Differences in structure	Pairings	Interaxial angles	Differences in structure
100° 41'	111° 19'	1.57	107° 41'	114° 30'	2.54
107° 34'	119° 42'	2.43	107° 41'	119° 30'	2.68
107° 34'	119° 42'	2.43	112° 31'	141° 32'	2.29
107° 34'	119° 42'	2.43	112° 31'	141° 32'	2.29
112° 31'	141° 32'	2.29	112° 31'	141° 32'	2.29
112° 31'	141° 32'	2.29	112° 31'	141° 32'	2.29
112° 31'	141° 32'	2.29	112° 31'	141° 32'	2.29

In the left figure of Watahiki Tokuo, No. 7 and 8 and the horizontal column (part K) on station and bottom still northward and eastward of here.

In the northeastern corner of Wetland Basin No. II is the largest of Wetland Basin No. II, 3,000 km² and the largest in the entire system of the basin.

boundary line. The width is 8 chains long 10 feet broad and 4 feet high. The channel runs from the point through the detached reserve lands to a slightly north-westerly direction for a distance of 10 7/8 chains where it divides itself into two upper and lower channels.

The upper channel runs through the reserve for a distance of 10 7/8 chains and leaves the reserve boundary line between the 10th, 11th and 12th at a point 24 1/2 feet to the west of the 10th. The lower channel runs from the reserve from the point of bifurcation to the reserve boundary for a distance of 10 7/8 chains and leaves the reserve boundary line between the 10th, 11th and 12th at a point 24 1/2 feet to the west of the 10th.

Residue's right is another private channel constructed by him in Amamook reserve.

Reserve—A piece of land off from the Government land, across the reserve line of the Amamook river at the mouth and running through the detached reserve land, for a north-westerly direction for 60 chains, then northwards for 40 chains, then northwards for 30 chains, then west, then north, following the northern boundary of the Amamook reserve for a distance of 20 chains and leaving the reserve at the junction of the northern boundary of the said reserve with the western side of the 10th, 11th and 12th (between the Amamook village).

VI

Area designated in Amamook reserve and land in the Amamook Township.

It is bounded on the north by the Amamook river, on the west by the Fatherton reserve, on the south by the Amamook and Fatherton reserves and on the east by the Amamook and Fatherton reserves.

N.B.—The Amamook reserve includes within its limits the Fatherton reserve.

Port St. George, January 7, 1919.

Mr. R. H. Kitching, the Governor in Council, declares under the provisions of section 18 of the Madras Forest Act, 1902, that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule hereto shall be constituted "reserve forests" under the Act with effect from 1st March 1919.

SCHEDULE.

I

British.	Tahiti.	Amam.	Deem.	Name of block.	Reserves.
Mahar.	Kolaput.	Kolaput.	Kolaput.	South Amamook No. 1.	Forest—Starting from the north-west corner of S. No. 9 of Fatherton reserve, the boundary runs northwards along the northern boundary of Fatherton and Kolaput reserves to a point 24 1/2 feet to the west of the 10th.

along the northern boundary of Fatherton and Kolaput reserves to a point 24 1/2 feet to the west of the 10th.

Res.—Thence the line runs northwards along the northern boundary between Fatherton and Kolaput reserves to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of Kolaput reserve, then along the north and west sides of S. Nos. 14 and 15 of Kolaput reserve to the north-west corner of the lake field on the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of Kolaput reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs northwards along the north side of S. Nos. 4 and 5 and 6 to the north-west corner of the lake field, then northwards along the north side of S. Nos. 4 and 5 and 6 to the north-west corner of the lake field, then along the west side of S. No. 1 of Kolaput reserve to the starting point.

II

British.	Tahiti.	Amam.	Deem.	Name of block.	Reserves.
Mahar.	Kolaput.	Kolaput.	Kolaput.	South Amamook No. 2.	Forest—Starting from the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of Fatherton reserve, the boundary runs northwards along the northern boundary of Fatherton and Kolaput reserves to a point 24 1/2 feet to the west of the 10th.

along the north side of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of Kolaput reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs northwards along the west side of S. No. 6 (from premises) until it meets the boundary of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs northwards along the north boundary of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of Kolaput reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the west side of S. Nos. 14 and 15 of the Kolaput reserve to the starting point.

III

British.	Tahiti.	Amam.	Deem.	Name of block.	Reserves.
Mahar.	Kolaput.	Kolaput.	Deem.	South Amamook No. 3.	Forest—Starting from the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of Fatherton reserve, the boundary runs northwards along the northern boundary of Fatherton and Kolaput reserves to a point 24 1/2 feet to the west of the 10th.

along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve, then along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Res.—Thence the line runs along the north side of the said S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve to the north-west corner of S. No. 1 of the Fatherton reserve.

Fort St. George, January 7, 1939.

No. 5.—The following prohibitions of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

No. 1, the 24th December 1938.

NO. 780-D.—The following War Trade Department List, dated the 31st October 1938 of goods the export of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited or restricted, is published for general information:—

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT,
4, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C. 4.

31st October 1938.

List of Goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamations of the 10th May 1937, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1937 the 12th July 1937, the 14th August 1937, the 18th August 1937, the 19th October 1937, the 27th September 1937, the 19th December 1937, the 27th January 1938, the 23rd February 1938, the 27th February 1938, the 28th March 1938, the 15th April 1938, the 15th April 1938, the 16th May 1938, the 15th June 1938, the 15th June 1938, the 2nd July 1938, the 19th July 1938, the 24th August 1938, the 27th August 1938, the 1st October 1938 and the 25th October 1938 to be exported from the United Kingdom in the following descriptions, viz:—

Goods included (a) in all Destinations;
Goods included (b) in all Ports and Destinations, except other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates;

The dates appended to various prohibitions are those of Orders of Council imposing a restriction. Where prohibitions since the Royal Proclamations of 10th May 1936. Where no date appears it may be assumed that the prohibition stands as it did on the 10th May 1936.

List C.—By order of Council, dated the 1st October, 1938, all Goods (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to all Destinations in Europe and America South and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and in the Mediterranean, such as France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, and Portugal, and in all Ports in any such Foreign Countries. (As regards (1) it should be noted that certain forms of printed matter are prohibited under the prohibition in (H) Paper, viz., page 17. See also page 28, for further information regarding exports to certain Europe.)

Orders of Council issued subsequently to the date of this List are published in the "Board of Trade Journal," which may be obtained either directly or through any bookseller from the undersigned Privates of H.M. Stationery Office:—

London: Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2;

Cardiff: S. St. Andrew's Church;

Manchester: St. Peter Street;

Birmingham: 25, Park Street;

or from Messrs. K. Parnocky, Ltd., 115, Orchard Street, Dublin.

The attention of exporters is drawn to the fact that various articles marked "H" may, in view of the percentage of copper contained in them, be subject to the Copper Prohibition (List A). (See "Copper.")

Applicants must therefore be ready to the War Trade Department for license to export goods which fall within the aforementioned copper prohibition on account of the quantity of copper contained therein. Each application should always indicate clearly the actual quantity of copper and the copper alloy the goods contain.

This List contains all similar lists issued by the War Trade Department prior to 31st October, 1938.

A

Aluminium, artificial, see Entry.

(a) Aluminium, not otherwise prohibited;

(13-9-17).

(a) Aluminium (11-6-18).

(a) Aluminium alloys.

(a) Alloys and

(a) Alloys and (10-6-17).

(a) Alloys and

(a) Alloys and their compounds and preparations;

(17-5-16).

(a) Aluminium and (14-1-17) and its preparations;

(11-6-18).

(a) Aluminium, refractory and other similar

compounds having aluminium or beryllium

preparation, and mixtures or preparations

containing any of these substances;

(12-1-15).

Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys and Mineral Waters; (14-1-17).

(a) Aluminium.

(a) Aluminium engines and their component parts.

(a) Agricultural machinery, see Machinery.

(a) Aeronautics; (23-10-36) (11-10-18).

(a) Aeronautics of all kinds and their component

parts, together with accessories and articles

suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Aeronautical engineering materials, see Goods.

Aircraft, see Entry.

(a) Alloys; (10-6-16) (12-1-17).

(a) Alloys, artificial.

(a) Alloys, ethyl, mixtures and preparations

containing (and otherwise prohibited);

(11-6-17).

(a) Alloys, synthetic and its mixtures; (11-1-17).

Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys and its compounds; (15-11-16) (14-1-17)

(12-1-16).

Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(a) Alloys, see Entry.

(b) Shikets, manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair; (10-3-16).

(c) Shucking powder; (10-3-16).

(d) Shocks, used and iron rigging, see Ship's rigging.

(e) Shells and crabs; (10-3-17), (10-3-17).

(f) Shells and their component parts; (10-3-17).

(g) Shells, including portable lantern and their component parts; (10-3-18) (10-3-18).

(h) Shells, iron or steel; (10-3-17).

(i) Shells, see also Ship's rigging.

(j) Shells, see also Ship's rigging.

(k) Shells, black; (10-3-17); (10-3-18).

(l) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(m) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(n) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(o) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(p) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(q) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(r) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(s) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(t) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(u) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(v) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(w) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(x) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(y) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(z) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(aa) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(ab) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(ac) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(ad) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(ae) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(af) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(ag) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(ah) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(ai) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(aj) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(ak) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(al) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

(am) Shells, (except fish bones) in any form and their sub (see also Fish bones) White.

Ground and porous soils;

Composed soils and mud;

Fish meal and concentrated fish;

Glucose meal, or glucose feed;

Ground, or earth, or mud, or soil and mud;

Heavy soil and mud;

Light soil;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

Loose soil and mud;

- (A) Ropes, line or cord; (16-5-17).
Rope, see Tack.
Rope, see Tack.
Rope, see Tack.
Rope, see Tack.
(D) Rubber, gutta-percha, and caoutchouc, including
rubber, and any other preparations containing rubber,
and also latex, gutta-percha, and the
following varieties of rubber, viz.:—Siam,
Guayule, Jalisco, Palmarosa, Peruvian,
and all other varieties including man-
chine; (16-5-17).
(E) Rubber, gutta-percha, or latex, goods made
wholly or partly or not otherwise specifically
provided; (16-5-17) (16-5-17) (16-5-17)
(16-5-17), see also Tack.
(F) Rubber, gutta-percha, or latex, goods made
wholly or partly or not otherwise specifically
provided; (16-5-17) (16-5-17) (16-5-17)
(16-5-17), see also Tack.
(G) Rubber, gutta-percha, or latex, goods made
wholly or partly or not otherwise specifically
provided; (16-5-17) (16-5-17) (16-5-17)
(16-5-17), see also Tack.
(H) Rubber, gutta-percha, or latex, goods made
wholly or partly or not otherwise specifically
provided; (16-5-17) (16-5-17) (16-5-17)
(16-5-17), see also Tack.

B

- (A) Bacteria and articles, mixtures and prepa-
rations containing bacteria; (16-5-17).
(B) Bacteria, coal.
Bacteria, other articles, see Bacteria.
(C) Bacteria, oil.
Bacteria, see, see Wood.
Bacteria, see, see Wood.
(D) Bacteria, and metal fittings thereof; see also
Bacteria.
Bacteria, materials and tools used in the
manufacture of; see Bacteria.
(E) Bacteria and also Bacteria and wood.
Bacteria, see, see Bacteria.
(F) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(G) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(H) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(I) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(J) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(K) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(L) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(M) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(N) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(O) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(P) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(Q) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(R) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(S) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(T) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(U) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(V) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(W) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(X) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(Y) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(Z) Bacteria and also Bacteria; (16-5-17).

- (A) Bacteria.
(B) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(C) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(D) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(E) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(F) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(G) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(H) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(I) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(J) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(K) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
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(M) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(N) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
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(P) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(Q) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
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(S) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(T) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(U) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(V) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(W) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(X) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(Y) Bacteria; (16-5-17).
(Z) Bacteria; (16-5-17).

Bacteria, oblongations, see Bacteria.

- (A) Bacteria.
(B) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(C) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(D) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(E) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(F) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(G) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(H) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
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(M) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
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(V) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(W) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(X) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(Y) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).
(Z) Bacteria; (16-5-17) (16-5-17).

Bacteria, oblongations, see Bacteria.

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Bacteria, oblongations, see Bacteria.

CLOSURE OF CANAL.

Port St. George, December 14, 1917.

The Keweenaw-Cadizgah canal, below J. C. Greenup's in the Cadizgah district, will be closed from 1st January 1918 on account of the cessation of sugar traffic to the J. C. Greenup's estate.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, December 9, 1917.

Under sections 4 and 10 (2) of the Customs and Public Revenue Act of 1910 it is proposed to make the following additions to the rules regulating the navigation of vessels published on page 713-714 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th June 1910. Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th February 1918.

5. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft Addition.

Add the following to the second sentence to rule 25:—

"If no passenger are carried, a boat licensed to carry passengers may carry cargo, subject only to the limit of freeboard of 2 inches provided for in rule 24."

E. E. MORRIS.

Chief Clerk, in Office, P. N. O. (By Appointment).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, January 4, 1918.

Under section 5, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 9.16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for building a Kadizgah Island school; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port George, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port George, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Collector's district, Keweenaw-Cadizgah Island, Teacher Village.

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

9.16

Port St. George, December 25, 1917.

Under section 5, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 7.42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for building a Kadizgah Island school; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port George, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port George, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Collector's district, Keweenaw-Cadizgah Island, Teacher Village.

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Block, lot, 5, No. 154-2, belonging to Margaret Pigeon, situated on the north by No. 154-2, west by No. 154-2 and 154-3, south by Kadizgah Island; west by No. 154-2.

Acres.

7.42

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 412 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending of Tashpali north side channel (in Tashpali) and, under sections 1 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsiladar, Ramachandrapur taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsiladar, Ramachandrapur taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Gadagudi district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Tashpali village.

Government, vol. 8 No. 274-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, bounded on the north by No. 477-B; west, 65; south by Coonara road; east by No. 48, Tashpali north side channel.

area.

412

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 212 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending of Tashpali north side channel system, and, under sections 1 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsiladar, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsiladar, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Gadagudi district, Coimbatore taluk, Pochiraholli village.

Vol. 1000, B. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk and Tashpali Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 341 and 74, west by S. No. 341 piece; south by S. No. 74-D, east by S. No. 74-D.

area.

212

Fort St. George, January 8, 1913

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 212 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending of Tashpali north side channel, and, under sections 1 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsiladar, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsiladar, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Gadagudi district, Tashpali taluk, Coimbatore village.

Vol. D. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

Vol. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

Vol. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

Vol. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

Vol. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

Vol. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

Vol. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

Vol. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

Vol. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

Vol. No. 74-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by No. 74-D; east by No. 74-D, south by No. 74-D; west by No. 74-D.

area.

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Fort St. George, January 7, 1913.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 212 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending of Tashpali north side channel, and, under sections 1 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsiladar, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsiladar, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Gadagudi district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Kuchikur village.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

Tashpali, Vol. D. No. 423-D, belonging to Tashpali Taluk, Coimbatore, bounded on the north by S. No. 423-D; east by S. No. 423-D, south by S. No. 423-D; west by S. No. 423-D.

area.

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W. J. J. DOWLEY,
Secretary to Government, P. O. D. (Agriculture).

Gumay district, Azna taluk, Kendaipodara village—pond

Total =

Colaba district, Bannachon-de-patin taluk, Mackhorram village.

Extends, viz. S. No. 316-1, belonging to Madras Government, bounded on the north by S. No. 37, and
by S. No. 35, 1, south by S. No. 35, and by S. No. 38 6 4

F. E. MORTON,

Under Secy. to Govt., F.W.D. (Revenue).

Fort St. George, December 18, 1913.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 15 guntas 318 square feet or 169 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the construction of a new building for the Government Mohammedan elementary school, Madras, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector of Income-tax, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector of Income-tax, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madras district, Madras taluk, Deadend village.

Extends, viz. S. No. 1134-3 (part), belonging to E. Pichay Pillai, N. Ramaswami Pillai and
K. Raju Pillai, bounded on the north by S. No. 1163, 1164, 1165 and 1166; east by S. No. 1163,
1164, 1165 and 1166; south by S. No. 1134-3 (part), west by S. No. 1163 11 108

Fort St. George, December 21, 1913.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 921 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the acquisition of land for the construction of a stable for the Sub-Inspector's quarters of Raddell's Palace, Kaveri taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Officer, Kanak, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Kaveri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madras district, Kaveri taluk, Yerrera village.

Extends, viz. S. No. 116-3, (part), belonging to R. V. Venkateswari Reddy (son of R. Venkateswari Reddy), bounded on the north by S. No. 116-3, south by S. No. 116-3, east by S. No. 116-3, west by S. No. 116-3 6 12

R. E. STONEY,

Under Secretary to Government, F.W.D.

Fort St. George, January 4, 1914.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 6 5/8 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of Marichandapatti water dam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Ongole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Ongole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Onore district, Espada taluk, Marichandapatti village.

Extends, viz. S. No. 117 A-1, belonging to Venkateswari Reddy, bounded on the north by S. No. 117, and by S. No. 117 B, south by S. No. 117 6 12

W. J. J. BOWLEY,

Secretary to Government, F.W.D. (Revenue).

PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

Between 30th October 1913 and 1st January 1914.

- Queries.—**On the following articles—in the *Freemason and Antimasonic* taluk, Travancore taluk, (1 a.)
S. O. No. 107 (Lent), December 4, 1913.
Success.—On the following papers relating to the proposed to construct a new road from the Government and Antimasonic, Travancore taluk, (1 a.)
S. O. No. 107 (Lent), December 4, 1913.
Success.—On the following papers relating to the proposed to construct a new road from the Government and Antimasonic, Travancore taluk, (1 a.)
S. O. No. 107 (Lent), December 4, 1913.
Success.—On the following papers relating to the proposed to construct a new road from the Government and Antimasonic, Travancore taluk, (1 a.)
S. O. No. 107 (Lent), December 4, 1913.
Success.—On the following papers relating to the proposed to construct a new road from the Government and Antimasonic, Travancore taluk, (1 a.)
S. O. No. 107 (Lent), December 4, 1913.

C. G. THORNTON,
Jr., Chief Secretary.

ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം

പുതിയ ഒരു വിഭാഗം അനുബന്ധം

നവംബർ മാസത്തിൽ

ഒരു നിശ്ചിത തീയതിയിൽ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം
 പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം
 പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം

(I) പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം
 പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം

(II) പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം
 പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം

(III) പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം
 പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം

(IV) പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം
 പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം

(V) പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം
 പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം

(VI) പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം
 പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം ഒരു പുതിയ അനുബന്ധം

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(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,

Chief Malayalam Translator to Government



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1915.

[PART, 3 CONT.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Fort St. George, January 7, 1915.

No. 1.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Assistant Engineer of Schools, Madras, and to appoint M.R. Sp. Sri. Hota Vinobadrappa, B.A., as a member of the Government District Board.

No. 2.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R. Sp. Rameswara Pillai, B.A., as a member of the Government District Board.

No. 3.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Sp. Venkataswami Pillai, B.A., as a member of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Tirunelveli.

No. 4.—M. R. Sp. Jada Ropal Ramani, a councillor of the Buckingham Municipality having withdrawn or ceased to possess in the opinion of the Governor in Council, absented himself from the meetings of the municipal council for more than three consecutive months, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from his office under clause (a) of sub-section (k) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

ERRATUM.

In the schedule to notification No. 1348 published on page 618 of Part I. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 10th December 1914, under *Kollingooda Taluk Board modify "A. Timmanayampeta Sika" into "A. Kollingooda Sika."*

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Chingleput hereby notifies, under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, that the temporary toll-gates established in the 1st bridge of the 1st mile of the road from Coorjampet to Wandurath and at the point where the old Chingleput bridge crosses the Palar river under notification No. 1112 of page 455 and revision thereof on page 554 in Part I. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 10th July 1913, and 23rd September 1914, respectively, and No. 1374 on page 618 of Part I. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th July 1914, shall be continued for a further period of ten years from 1st April 1915, and that tolls at three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in Schedule II of the said Act shall continue to be levied on all carriages, carts, and animals passing through the said gates.

With the sanction of the Governor in Council, it is further declared, under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 80 of the said Act, that payment of tolls at either of the gates shall close carriages, carts and animals at the other at any time within the same period of 12 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise.

In accordance with sub-section (6) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 226 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, and in modification of the declaration of divisions made in the schedule annexed to the notice for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 26th November 1915, the Governor in Council proposes to reconstitute the divisions made in the Madras municipality as shown in the following schedule:—

Wards of ward.	Boundaries.										Number of electors at each ward.
Ward No. 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3
Do. No. 2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3
Do. No. 3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	4
Do. No. 4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	4
Do. No. 5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5
Total											19

Any objections or suggestions that persons interested may desire to offer should be transmitted within one month from the date of publication of this resolution in the district gazette, since, thereafter, after that date will be considered.

AS TO THE exercise of the power conferred on him by sub-section (3) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, and in modification of notification No. 1433, published at page 774 in Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 29th December 1917, the Governor, in Council hereby declares that the boundaries of the Madras Municipality shall, from 1st February 1919, be as follows:—

BOUNDARIES.

North.—A line starting from the junction of survey Nos. 166, 148 and 277 of Tandikal and proceeding along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 140, 153, 154—155 again, 151 and 162 of Tandikal, survey Nos. 4, 3, 4 again, 36, 32, 34, 35 and 45 of Tiruvellar north; the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 111, 179, 231 again of Kothavarakudi, the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 126, 113, 125, 124, 126, 125, 140, 141 and 142 of Tiruvellar north and survey No. 121 of Banagiri to the junction of survey Nos. 122, 123 and 124 of Banagiri.

East.—A line crossing survey No. 176 of Banagiri from the above junction to the junction of survey Nos. 149 and 148 and 125 of Banagiri and passing along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 148, 141, 129, 144, 129 again, 127, 123 again of Banagiri, survey Nos. 167, 163, 160, 162 and 161 of Tiruvellar north, survey Nos. 92, 95, 168, 131, 120, 129, 119 and 115 of Tiruvellar south to the railway line; thence along the western bank of the railway line to survey No. 63 of Vandarvilagam; thence across the railway line and passing along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 85, 82, 93, 92, 71, 74, 81, 95 and 96 of Vandarvilagam till the junction of survey Nos. 56, 54 and 123; thence crossing survey No. 128 to the junction of survey Nos. 150, 172, 124 and 122; thence proceeding along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 176, 124, 152, 128, 147, 143, 144, 115, 146, 117, 172, 163 and 140 of Vandarvilagam and survey Nos. 193, 76, 20, 84 and 41 and 32 of Vankoteswaram to the junction of survey Nos. 63, 123 and 124 of Gudi village.

South.—A line starting from the above junction and passing along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 33, 32 and 38 of Vankoteswaram; survey Nos. 150, 135, 137, 156, 134 and 122 of Pakhal; survey Nos. 14, 35, 67, 69 A and B and 36 of Vankoteswaram; survey Nos. 158, 128, 140, 120, 124, 139, 137, 24, 25, 21, 19, 15 and 33 of Pallikurichi till it reaches the eastern bank of the railway line.

West.—A line starting from the above point along the eastern bank of the railway line till it reaches survey No. 172 of Vijayapattinam where it crosses the railway line; thence proceeding along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 122, 178, 169, 168, 135, 131, 124, 90, 23, 84, 18, 17, 12 and 31 of Vijayapattinam and survey No. 136, 123 and 150 of Tandikal to the junction of survey Nos. 141, 145 and 277 of Tandikal.

AS TO THE exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Cantonments Act, 1912 (XV of 1912), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the general information the following revised description of the boundaries of the cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount and Pallikurichi in recognition of that published under notification No. 216 in Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th May 1914:—

St. Thomas' Mount.—The boundaries of the cantonment are as follows:—

Boundary 1, boundary pillar is situated about 200 yards north-west of the fort of St. Thomas' Mount 115° 15' and north of 12° 2' to Nankumbakkam temple; the boundary north-east to north-west corner of Protestant cemetery is 145° 30' 0".

Transfer 1910 number.	Description.	Area, acres.	Northward distance in feet.
41 to 42 ..	From pillar No. 41, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 42 ..	117 31	890
42 to 43 ..	From pillar No. 42, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 43 ..	111 41	900
43 to 44 ..	From pillar No. 43, which is situated at the north-west corner of Peckham's acreage, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the south-east boundary wall of the Peckham acreage to pillar No. 44 ..	131 7	920
44 to 45 ..	From pillar No. 44, which is situated at the south-west of the Peckham acreage, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 45 ..	144 21	930
45 to 46 ..	From pillar No. 45, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction crossing the railway line to pillar No. 46 ..	139 80	940
46 to 47 ..	From pillar No. 46, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the railway line to pillar No. 47 ..	111 6	950
47 to 48 ..	From pillar No. 47, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the railway line to pillar No. 48 ..	111 6	950
48 to 49 ..	From pillar No. 48, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the railway line to pillar No. 49 ..	111 45	950
49 to 50 ..	From pillar No. 49, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 50, the left end of the road to the right ..	106 5	919
50 to 51 ..	From pillar No. 50, which is situated on the north-west of the main track and two-thirds to the right, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 51 ..	106 44	920
51 to 52 ..	From pillar No. 51, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 52 ..	11 32	919
52 to 53 ..	From pillar No. 52, which is situated near the north-west corner of the main road of the Roman Catholic paragon, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 53 ..	14 31	920
53 to 54 ..	From pillar No. 53, which is situated at the junction of the main road from the Roman Catholic paragon and Peckham's house (bearing in slight degree) to the north-east, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 54 ..	13 16	920
54 to 55 ..	From pillar No. 54, which is situated in the north-east of the main track, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to the north-west of the main track to pillar No. 55 ..	902 9	940
55 to 56 ..	From pillar No. 55, which is situated on the west side of the main track, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the west side of the main track to pillar No. 56 ..	14 20	920
56 to 57 ..	From pillar No. 56, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to the north-west of the main track to pillar No. 57 ..	9 32	900
57 to 58 ..	From pillar No. 57, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 58, which is situated on the north-west of the main track ..	142 44	920
58 to 59 ..	From pillar No. 58, which is situated on the north-west of the main track, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 59 ..	42 15	920
59 to 60 ..	From pillar No. 59, which is situated on the north-west of the main track, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 60 ..	118 1	940
60 to 61 ..	From pillar No. 60, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 61 ..	143 35	930
61 to 62 ..	From pillar No. 61, which is situated on the north-west of the main track, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction, crossing the main road to the north-west to pillar No. 62 ..	73 30	940
62 to 63 ..	From pillar No. 62, which is situated on the north-west of the main track and two-thirds to the right, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the north-west boundary of the main track road, to pillar No. 63 ..	12 41	920
63 to 64 ..	From pillar No. 63, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction, following the north boundary of the main road to pillar No. 64 ..	10 29	920
64 to 65 ..	From pillar No. 64, which is situated at the north-west of the main track and on the opposite side of the road to pillar No. 65, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 65 ..	902 10	920
65 to 66 ..	From pillar No. 65, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 66 ..	301 49	920
66 to 67 ..	From pillar No. 66, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction, crossing the main road to the north-west to pillar No. 67 ..	43 30	920
67 to 68 ..	From pillar No. 67, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction, crossing the main road to the north-west to pillar No. 68 ..	902 28	920
68 to 69 ..	From pillar No. 68, which is situated north of the main track, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 69 ..	46 46	920
69 to 70 ..	From pillar No. 69, which is situated on the left bank of the main track, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 70 ..	11 12	920
70 to 71 ..	From pillar No. 70, which is situated on the left bank of the main track, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction, crossing the main road to the north-west to pillar No. 71 ..	89 19	920
71 to 72 ..	From pillar No. 71, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction, crossing the main road to the north-west to pillar No. 72 ..	58 8	920
72 to 73 ..	From pillar No. 72, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction, crossing the main road to the north-west to pillar No. 73 ..	90 29	920
73 to 74 ..	From pillar No. 73, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 74 ..	46 46	920
74 to 75 ..	From pillar No. 74, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction, crossing the main road to the north-west to pillar No. 75 ..	41 9	920
75 to 76 ..	From pillar No. 75, which is situated on the north side of the main track, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 76 ..	71 64	920

No. 2.—Under sub-section (2) of clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 506 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution.

of election seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal committee published in Part I-A of the Port St. George Society of the 30th November 1905, the Governor in Council propose to re-arrange the wards in the Vinnagapalem Municipality and to redistribute the election seats as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be communicated to such Government as or before the 1st February 1912; those received after that date will be considered.

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of electoral members.
<p>No. 1, PORT WARD.—Northern boundary.—A line starting from the backwaters at the point where Thomson's street if extended westwards would meet it and running eastward cutting the railway line and passing through the junction of the railway Goods Shed road and Thomson's street, thence along the Thomson's street, across the Main road and continuing in an easterly direction and running between the Municipal Office and the Civil Court into the Beach road and thence into the Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Eastern boundary.—The Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Southern boundary.—Rail track.</p> <p>Western boundary.—Backwaters up to the point where Thomson's street if extended westwards meets the backwaters.</p>	2
<p>No. 2, SIVILAYAM TEMPLE WARD.—Northern boundary.—A line starting from a point on the Main road at the junction with the Old Vegetable market street and running along the Old Vegetable market street, the Vinkhal street and the Maroon Lodge road and continuing in an easterly direction to the Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Eastern boundary.—The Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Southern boundary.—The portion of the northern boundary of Port ward from the Bay of Bengal to the junction of the Main Road with Thomson's street.</p> <p>Western boundary.—A line from the last-mentioned point and running along the Main road in a northerly direction up to the starting point of the northern boundary.</p>	1
<p>No. 3, SIVILAYAM TEMPLE WARD.—Northern boundary.—A line starting from the junction of Tirumakallur street with the Main road and running in an easterly direction along the Tirumakallur street and the Agraharam street to the Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Eastern boundary.—The Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Southern boundary.—The northern boundary of Sivilayam Temple ward.</p> <p>Western boundary.—A line starting from the junction of the Old Vegetable market street with the Main road and running along the Main road in a northerly direction up to the junction of Tirumakallur street with the Main road.</p>	2
<p>No. 4, GODOWN WARD.—Northern boundary.—A line starting from the backwaters at the point where the road north of the fish pond would if extended westwards meet it and crossing the railway line and running along the road south of fish pond till the northern extremity of the road east of Sree Janyakuram Girls' school and thence taking a northerly direction along that road, thence turning eastwards and running along the road north of the Mohal of Sir G. N. Gajapetiam, thence and thence in an easterly direction along the Mohal road to meet the Wood yard street and thence in a northerly direction along the Wood yard street up to its junction with Atharvam street and thence in an easterly direction along the Atharvam street up to its junction with the Main road.</p> <p>Eastern boundary.—A line from the last-mentioned point running southward along the western boundary of Sivaswamikal Temple ward and the western boundary of the Sivilayam Temple ward.</p> <p>Southern boundary.—A line running westward from the south-east corner of the Sivilayam Temple ward to the backwaters.</p> <p>Western boundary.—The backwaters.</p>	1
<p>No. 5, MARKET WARD.—Northern boundary.—A line starting from the junction of the Hindu cemetery ground wall with Beaches road at the Railway glider bridge and running outward along the Beaches road, the 1st Bhaghyasuri street and the Allipore Main road up to its junction with the Town Main road opposite to Turner Choultry.</p> <p>Eastern boundary.—A line starting from the last-mentioned point and running in a southerly direction along the Main road to the south-east corner of the Godown ward.</p> <p>Southern boundary.—The southern boundary of Godown ward.</p> <p>Western boundary.—The backwaters.</p>	1

Name of road and boundaries	Number of affected proprietors.
No. 6, CHENGALASAPETA WARD.—Northern boundary.—A line starting from a point on the Main road at its junction with the Civil dispensary road and running in an easterly direction along the Civil dispensary road and the Subbarajapeta road to the Bay of Bengal. Eastern boundary.—The Bay of Bengal. Southern boundary.—The northern boundary of Chennammangal Temple ward.	2
Western boundary.—A line starting from the north-west corner of Chennammangal Temple ward and running northward along the western boundary of the Market ward until the point where the Civil dispensary road meets the Main road.	
No. 7, MAMARUPETTA WARD.—Northern boundary.—A line starting from the point at the junction of the Walther Main road with the Post Office's road running along that road up to Post Office's quarters and thence along the Koch Nagar road to a length of 100 yards and thence in an easterly direction to meet Otaggadda and thence along the right bank of Otaggadda to the Bay of Bengal. Eastern boundary.—The Bay of Bengal. Southern boundary.—The northern boundary of Chennammangal Temple ward.	2
Western boundary.—A line from the north-west corner of the Chennammangal Temple ward running northwards along the eastern boundary of the Market ward and thence along the Town Main road and Walther Main road up to its junction with the Post Office's road.	
No. 8, WALTHEIR WARD.—Northern boundary.—A line starting from the junction of the Yerragadda with the Himmamastavala road and running along the Himmamastavala road up to mile 4, first bridge, thence south-easterly along the southern edge of the Land Pond road up to its junction with the Kanakachetty road and thence in a north-easterly direction along the Dyes road and by the side of the Pulurupeta to the Levee's Bay. Eastern boundary.—The Bay of Bengal.	2
Southern boundary.—A line starting from the point where the Otaggadda discharges into the Bay of Bengal and running westward along the northern boundary of the Chennammangal Temple ward and thence along the western boundary of the same ward up to the junction of the Walther and the Main roads and the Central Jail road.	
Western boundary.—A line from the last-mentioned point, running along the Central Jail road up to the Walther railway station approach road and thence along the eastern edge of the Himmamastavala road up to where the northern boundary commences.	
No. 9, ANAPURTA WARD.—Northern boundary.—A line starting from a point at the south-west corner of the Kancherapalem office boundary running along the railway line up to Main Gadda and thence along Main Gadda up to Main Kotla crossing Northern road and thence in an easterly direction along the slope of the Main Kotla Hill up to the north-western corner of the railway colony and thence in a southern direction along the eastern boundary of the railway colony up to Verri Gadda and thence in an easterly direction along the Town Gadda to Himmamastavala road.	3
Eastern boundary.—A line from the last-mentioned point running southward along the western boundary of the Walther ward up to the north-east corner of the Market ward.	
Southern boundary.—From the last-mentioned point along the northern boundary of the Market ward and backwaters up to the south-west corner of the Main Gadda premises ground.	
Western boundary.—A line starting from the above-mentioned point and running along the foot of the Kanaka Catholic Chapel Hill up to the destination street at the south-west corner of the hill and thence a straight line in a northerly direction up to the north-west corner of the site wall and thence along the western boundary of the Kanakachetty village to the railway line.	

No. 10.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Chinnammangal hereby notifies under section 51 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, that from and after the 10th January 1920 the following notified taluqs will be removed to the place shown against it:—
Taluk.—Polath.

Name of the existing gate.—Himmamastavala gate.

Site to which the gate is proposed to be removed.—At Appayalayan ches beside the fourth mile stone.

Name of the proposed gate.—Appayalayan gate.

No. 11.—Under sub-section (2) of clause (6) of sub-section (1) of section 226 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1914, and in accordance of the directions in this regard and distribution of

elective area shown in the schedule annexed to the Notice for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I.A of the Port St. George Gazette of the 20th November 1915, the Governor in Council directs that the Kumbakonam Municipality shall be divided into six elective wards and that the elective seats shall be redistributed among them as shown in the following schedule:-

SCHEDULE.

Names of ward and description of boundaries.

Number of
elective
seats.

FIRST WARD (Bannaram)—shall comprise the portion bounded on the north by the Cemetery, on the east by the present municipal limits, on the south by a line drawn from the municipal limit behind the houses in the northern row of Vattipillaiyarkanal street and then along the centre of the Tanjore road up to the lane west of the Ayl tank and on the west along the centre of the lane (S. No. 232) and of Victoria Kalyanas street, then joining the new road and then straight to the centre of the road and west of the new UPer channel up to Theppesamudra road street.

1

SECOND WARD (Pudichappu)—shall comprise the portion bounded on the north by the Cemetery, on the east by ward No. 1, on the south by a line drawn along the centre of the Tanjore road from the south-western limit of ward No. 1 up to the lane in S. No. 612 and on the west by a line drawn from this point along the centre of the lane including S. Nos. 572, 585, 584 and 583 crossing Theppesamudra road street and running along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 747 and 748 and then crossing Kanyasas tank and again running north behind the western row of houses in Nagawanan Thirumanjuna street, up to the Theppesamudra old channel by the side of Madhavan temple and then running north along the centre of Nagawanan Thirumanjuna street and Babar West street up to the Baghathi bathing ghāt.

1

THIRD WARD (Sri Chetrayan)—shall comprise the portion bounded on the north by the Cemetery, on the east by ward No. 2, on the south by a line running westward along the centre of Ramanthi Jodai street, Chakrapani East street, then crossing Kaira High school and running westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 232 in Chakrapani East street and behind the houses in the southern row of East Ayra street, meeting Chakrapani Thirumanjuna street at the north-west point of S. No. 2425, then running south along the centre of that street and again running west along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 2479 and 2498 and then along the centre of Chakrapani South Hadarlingam, Chakrapani West street and then behind the houses in the northern row of Versha Tank street (namely along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 25-9, 2571 to 2582) and meeting Kumbakonam Thirumanjuna street and on the west by a line drawn from this point up to the Cemetery along the centre of Kumbakonam Thirumanjuna street.

1

FOURTH WARD (Kumbakonam)—shall comprise the portion bounded on the north by ward No. 3, on the east by ward No. 5, on the south by the middle line of Theppesamudra street and Jirappa Nayakan street and on the west by a line running along the western boundary of S. No. 2065 along the backyards of buildings in the eastern row of Big Bazaar street, crossing Chakrapani South street and running along the eastern boundary of S. No. 2109 and then along the centre of Chakrapani street and Chakrapani Thirumanjuna street and meeting the southern boundary of ward No. 2 at the north-west corner of S. No. 2425 in Chakrapani Thirumanjuna street.

1

FIFTH WARD (Sri Theppesamudra)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by ward No. 4, on the east by ward No. 2, on the south by the middle line of the Tanjore road (from the south-eastern boundary of ward No. 2 up to Pottasamudra tank) and on the west by a line running northward from this point (namely along the eastern boundary of S. No. 1165), along the west parapet of the Pottasamudra tank and behind the buildings in the row east of Big Bazaar street and meeting Pottasamudra North street and running along the eastern boundary of S. No. 1116 in the north row and S. No. 1124 in the south row and again running north behind the buildings in the east row of Big Bazaar street meeting Theppesamudra North street and running along the northern boundary of S. No. 1176 and crossing the above street and running straight north behind the buildings in the east row of Bazaar street (including S. No. 1681 in the row) up to the middle line of Jirappa Nayakan street (including S. No. 2222) and meeting the southern boundary of ward No. 4.

1

SIXTH WARD (Big Bazaar)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by ward No. 3, on the east by wards Nos. 4 and 5, on the south by the middle line of the Tanjore road (from the south-east boundary of ward No. 5 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 1269 in Kumbakonam South street) and on the west by a line drawn from this point along the east row of Kumbakonam East street, then turning east and meeting Kumbakonam North street and running along the western boundary of S. No. 1493 behind the buildings in the western row of Big Bazaar street (including S. Nos. 1544, 1528 and 1545),

1

Boundaries of wards and description of boundaries.

Number of
electing
wards.

then crossing Mahalida street (along the eastern boundary of S. No. 1537) and Marti Cheri street (along the eastern boundary of S. No. 1512) and crossing north (including S. No. 1525), crossing the line to S. No. 1553 and crossing S. Nos. 1514 and 1515 and then crossing Pithavara street (along the western boundary of S. No. 1700) and crossing Chikmagal South street (along the western boundary of S. No. 1562) including S. Nos. 1772, 1774 and 1779.

BARBERS WARD (Sri Kumbhavararam)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by ward No. 2, on the east by ward No. 4, on the south by a line from the south-west point of ward No. 6 crossing Kumbhavararam East street and running behind the buildings in the north row of Kumbhavararam South street (including S. Nos. 1222 to 1228, 1230, 1239, 1241, 1242, 1245, 1252, 1254, 1256 and 1219) and then along the southern parapet of the temple up to the middle line of Kumbhavararam East street, and on the west by a line drawn from the point northwest along the centre of the Kumbhavararam West street, Kumbhavararam North street and Kumbhavararam Thammampalayam street up to the municipal drainage channel west of the Venkai tank.

BARBERS WARD (Sri Sri Ravi)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by the Caavery, on the east by wards Nos. 3 and 7, on the south by a portion of the Tanjore road Kallan street line (S. No. 540) and a line running along the Palurathankutala and Other channels up to the south-western point of S. No. 642 in Himmavaram Indian street, and on the west by a line from this point along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 924, 927, 954, 958, 960 and 957 crossing the line to S. No. 309, turning east and running along the Caavery line (western row) crossing Kallappa street and meeting the Caavery at the South Indian ghats.

KIRKE WARD (Sri Sri)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by the Caavery, on the east by ward No. 4, on the south by a line starting from Kumbhavararam North street (south row), Kumbhavararam West street (east row), meeting Kumbhavararam West street and running along the eastern boundary of S. No. 310 and leaving west and running along the Tanjore road (south row) and crossing the road opposite the tall gate and joining the municipal boundary line, and on the west by the present municipal limits.

TANJORE WARD (Thammampalayam)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by wards Nos. 8 and 9, on the east by a line running from the Tanjore road east of the Thallath tank up to the Arunalar through old Palur street and line, then along the centre of Kaveri street (east part) and Kaveri line and turning east along the centre of Chetti Palu street, Kallan Chetti street and meeting the Arunalar Road bank, on the south and west by the present municipal limits.

BARBERS WARD (Sri Ramaswami)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by wards Nos. 7 and 9, on the east by a line starting from the eastern boundary of S. No. 4 (of warding ward No. 6) and running south behind the eastern row of buildings in Big Ramar street, meeting Ramaswami South street and running along the eastern boundary of S. No. 37, then crossing that street and running along the centre of Ramaswami East Madhavaram and behind the houses in the east row of Tirumala Naidu street and Arunalar road and meeting the Arunalar Road bank in the south, on the south by the municipal limits and on the west by ward No. 10.

TANJORE WARD (Sri Nandam)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by Palurathankutala channel, on the east by a line running behind the buildings in the west row of Brahman Kallu Ramar street and Arunalar Arunalar Madhava street up to Arunalar Road bank, on the south by the present municipal limits and on the west by ward No. 11.

TANJORE WARD (Sri Gnanasambaswami)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by a line running along the Palurathankutala channel up to the south-west point of S. No. 1299 and turning north along the back-wards of buildings in Mahasambaswami West street (west row) meeting Kallagudi East street at the north-west point of S. No. 1225 and turning east and running along the Kallagudi East street up to Mahasambaswami West street, on the east by the Mahasambaswami West street and Arunalar road up to the Arunalar Road bank, on the south by the present municipal limits and on the west by ward No. 12.

TANJORE WARD (Sri Nageswaram)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by wards Nos. 5 and 2, on the east by the west row of houses in Nageswaram East street and Mahalida street and Kumbhavararam West street, on the south by wards Nos. 13 and 15 and on the west by ward No. 11.

Name of tract and description of boundaries.	Number of Acres.
<p>PERCIVAL WARD (McDonalds Tank)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by wards Nos. 2 and 1, on the east by the municipal drainage channel (from the east end of 6th street) as to wards the channel (from the west near Abney's Hauling street) and thence a line running along that street and the line to the east crossing the railway line and then along that line up to Arsenal railway bridge, on the north by the present municipal limits and on the west by wards Nos. 12 and 14.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>SIXTH WARD (Railway station)—shall comprise all that portion bounded on the north by ward No. 4 and on the east and south by the present municipal limits and on the west by ward No. 13.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>SEVENTH WARD (McMahon)—shall comprise the portion bounded on the north and east by the municipal limits, on the south by wards Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8 and on the west by a line drawn from a point at the north end of Krishna Rao's agara in the southern bank of the Cavery crossing the river and running northward the line is S. No. 1153 (old ward No. 7) to the west of Halaji and Sapoli Pandithar agara, crossing Brammala road and running north along the Madhyama Kori West street, leaving east along Sarmaya agara, then running north along the line is S. No. 1930, then running along the Holanad North Kodiyar street and then running north behind the houses in the west row of Thirukki West street along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 1697 and 1692, then running west along the channel is S. No. 1635 and along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 1603, 1617 and 1618 and then running north-west along the channel is S. No. 1618 and meeting the municipal limits.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>EIGHTH WARD (Koyai)—shall comprise the portion bounded to the north by the municipal limits, on the east by ward No. 17, on the south by wards Nos. 5 and 9 and on the west by the municipal limits.</p>	<p>1</p>

18

By 13.—Under section 71 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1867, the Corporation is directed to place to show that from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Chinese municipality described in the following schedule not measuring 200 square feet, be the same a little more or less, shall be included from the operation of the Act:—

1997年12月

Section of the principal profile (see commentary) adjoining the houses of Bas(ul), Achul, and Kandyaga Achul, from Nos. 5, 10 and 11, bounded on the north by profile last, and by houses Nos. 5, 10 and 11; south by profile last; west by house Nos. 5, 10 and 11.	100
--	-----

ADDITION OF LANTHANUM

Fe. 15.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a port for the Royal Naval Air Station; and, under section 5 and 7, the Executive Director, Office, Channarayana, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land. A copy of the land is kept in the office of the Executive Director, Channarayana, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Gaspere District, Trkhobu Isalik, Amalagawa village

No. 34.—Under mortgage # 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land described below and measuring 512 square feet, be the same a little more or less, as stated for the public purpose, to wit, for widening the Indian Street about its junction with the "Thamesway" and "Taverner's" the "Taverner's" accordingly; and, under sections 2 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is requested to prepare the boundaries of a shelter under the Act, and to take the necessary action in pursuance of the said Act. A plan of the land is kept at the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected on any day during office hours.

Madara, Sibirsk. Tsimanjanen tsib, Chinsakhvishi village—cont.

Grand total 184,414 or 8,488 acres.

RE 20.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land indicated below and measuring 5,512 square feet, be the same as hereinafter described, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing the North Bengal Electric Supply system with its Main Station, at Goal and Power House at, Tollymoreland Municipality, and, under sections 2 and 7, of the said Act, the Revenue Officer, Tollymoreland, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take the steps required for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tollymoreland, and may be reported of any further details of the same.

North Arcot District, Tirupattur taluk, Amburpet village in Tiruvendikulam mandal.

At 11:—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government is Circularly hereby directed that the land mentioned below and containing 0-34 of an acre, to be more or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Board Quail Hotel, Bancy and, under sections 3 and 1 of the Revenue (Crystalline Office, Dhanagapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Dhanagapuri, and may be inspected by any land-owning office here.

Baleen district, Utanganai taluk, Maray vilagam

H. W. STOKER,
Acting Secretary to Government

(Plasma)

NOTIFICATION

Port St. George, January 7, 1812.

No. 1-P.—In modification of notification No. 100-P, published on page 471-472 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th December 1919, the following revised list of plague-infected areas are published:—

Letter to the Madras Presidency

Editor—Quintessence the Modern Revolution

[Inferred location—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

3. 20 years.

The whole State

12. **Вопросы**

IV. THE FUTURE

- Diocese—Farsapur, Gajmawala, Gaidhwar,
Husar, Khatam, Nawapindi and Rokeah.

W. Strohmeier

- (c) *Hosts*.—Elk, Moose, Deer, Sheep, Goats, Chamois, Mares, Horses, Muntjac, Hyang-yue, Prong, Caprine, Bovine, Cervine, and Tamarix.

V1. The United States

- Diatrypa—*Amargosa*, *Bella*, *Nash*, *Dennison*,
Chattahoochee, *Glades*, *Chickasaw*, and *Jennings*.

VII. THE CRITICAL FREQUENCY

- (a)
- Duration**
- Fifty days and 2000 . . .

a-Jalalpore and Dead,

- VIL. HETTERED. -

State, _____

- H.K. Chaffman, Inc.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government

(Notical.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 1, 1918.

No. 1.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

Dated, the 21st December 1917.

No. 258-C.—The services of Major A. C. Leggat, M.B., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

H. G. STOKES,

Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 35 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.B. No. 1, 1914, Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the Perambalur Taluk Board in the district of Arcot.

Assistant Collector's Office,
20th December 1917.

T. RAGHAYATTA,
Collector.

It is hereby notified that H. M. D. Durg, Mohammed Hassan Sahib Sahibdar has been duly elected councillor, ad hoc municipality, in the vacancy caused by the demise of H. M. D. H. Mohammed Sahib Sahibdar.

Deputy Collector's Office,
21st December 1917.

J. M. TUNING,
Collector.

Under section 35 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.B. No. 1, 1914, Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the Perambalur Taluk Board in the district of Arcot.

Under section 35 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.B. No. 1, 1914, Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the Perambalur Taluk Board in the district of Arcot.

Collector's Office,
21st December 1917.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Collector.

Under section 17 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1914, M.B. No. 1, 1914, Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the Perambalur Taluk Board in the district of Arcot.

Collector's Office,
21st December 1917.

E. J. DAVIS,
Acting Collector.

Under section 17 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1914, M.B. No. 1, 1914, Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the Perambalur Taluk Board in the district of Arcot.

Under section 17 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1914, M.B. No. 1, 1914, Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the Perambalur Taluk Board in the district of Arcot.

Collector's Office,
21st December 1917.

S. M. V. USMAN SAJJU,
Acting Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.B. No. 1, 1914, Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the Perambalur Taluk Board in the district of Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
21st December 1917.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.B. No. 1, 1914, Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the Perambalur Taluk Board in the district of Arcot.

Collector's Office,
21st December 1917.

M. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar, son of Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai Aiyangar, residing at Perambalur, has been elected as a member of the Perambalur Taluk Board.

Collector's Office,
21st December 1917.

E. W. LEHR,
Collector.

Under Section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.K.R. K. Sengapettan Nidheyan Arayal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Arcot District Board by the Madrasam Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
25th December 1918.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 465 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.K.R. T. Gokulakrishnan Varadarajulu Nidheyan Arayal to be a member of the Madrasam Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
26th January 1919.

A. SURESHAYALI,
President.

ERRATUM.

In the notification of the Collector of Villages, dated the 31st January 1919, published on page 85, Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st February 1919, read 'Gedde Venkatarani Reddy' for 'Gedde Venkatarani Reddy'.

Villages Collector's Office,
26th December 1918.

S. M. V. USMAN SAHIB,
Deputy Collector.



Published by Authority.

Fig. 1.2

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1919.

(1 page, 1 essay)

Part 2-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS

HOME DEPARTMENT.

J. E. Bennett et al.

REYNOLDS & LAW

Rev. H. Conway, November 92, 1814.

* No. 1.—Under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, the privilege leave granted to M.R. D. Subrahmanyam, IAS, in Notification No. 136, published at page 232 of Part I-B of the *Govt. G.O. Gazette*, dated the 17th December 1915, is extended by above days.

NOTIFICATION

East Afr. Geogr. Survey 9, 1949.

Fig. 2.—Authors, publishers and editors who may desire to present works to the British Museum are referred to the Registrar of Books, London, and arranged to forward manuscripts or copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books submitted for deposit should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, London, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

No. 2.—The following rules framed under section 16 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1907, as amended, are published for general information:—

Rules.

3. On every copy of a registered book, a further copy or copies not exceeding two, of every book printed or lithographed within the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall, as required in section 6 of the Act, be delivered to the Registrar of Books at his office, Madras.

4. At the same time the printer or lithographer shall furnish the Registrar with a memorandum duly dated and signed by himself and counter-signed by the publisher and containing the following particulars:—

- (1) The title of the book and the contents of the title page.
- (2) The language in which the book is written.
- (3) The name of—
 - (a) the author,
 - (b) the translator, and
 - (c) the editor of the book or any part thereof.
- (4) The subject of the book.
- (5) (a) The place of printing, and
- (b) the place of publication.
- (6) (a) The name or firm of the printer, and
- (b) the name or firm of the publisher.
- (7) The date of delivery from the press and of the publication.
- (8) The number of sheets, leaves, or pages.
- (9) The size.
- (10) The number of the edition.
- (11) The number of copies of which the edition consists.
- (12) Whether the book is printed or lithographed.
- (13) The place at which the book is sold to the public.
- (14) The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion thereof.

5. The receipt referred to in section 19 of the Act shall be in the following form:—

"I, A.B., Registrar of Books, Madras, do hereby acknowledge to have received from _____ with a memorandum of the particulars specified in paragraph 4 of the rules published under Notification dated _____

6. The Registrar of Books shall deposit all books received under section 6 (a) of the Act in a separate library which shall be constituted a reference library.

7. Every holder of a printing press shall, within ten days after the ten day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October of each year, forward to the District Magistrate, at the same place a return within the limits of the term of Session to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a return in the appended form of all books printed at his press in the quarter preceding the said date, or if no books have been printed at his press, a statement to that effect:—

Quarterly return of books and pamphlets issued from the _____ Press.

Full title of book (contents of title page).	Printer and place of publication.	Date of delivery from the press and of the publication.

8. The catalogue of books printed within the Presidency of Fort St. George and referred to in section 16 of the Act shall be kept by the Registrar of Books.

9. The Registrar of Books shall forward to the Secretary to Government, Home (Educational) Department, through the Director of Public Instruction, at the end of each quarter, an extract from the catalogue of the books registered during the quarter. Similar extracts shall be forwarded quarterly to each District Magistrate and the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the books printed within their jurisdictions.

10. Nothing in the foregoing rules shall apply to:—

(1) an edition of a book in which no additions or alterations, either in the text or in the maps, plates or other appendages, belonging to the edition last published, have been made, provided that a copy of the first or later edition of the book was deposited;

(2) any periodical work published in accordance with section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1907.

Fort St. George, December 25, 1914.

No. 3.—Notified the following for the first instance of rule 16 of the Government of India as amended by Notification No. 20, published on page 227 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26 April 1913:—

"16. *Scale of grants.*—Teaching grants will for the present be calculated at the rate of Rs. 36 per year for each untrained teacher, Rs. 60 per year for each trained teacher of the lower elementary grade, Rs. 12 per year for each trained teacher of the higher elementary grade, Rs. 105 per year for each untrained teacher of the secondary grade, and amount 5 per year for each ordinary pupil in average daily attendance and Rs. 2 per year for each girl or pupil belonging to one of the backward classes or castes."

"Note.—The revised rule will come into force with effect from the 1st April 1915."

E. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

LEAVE.

Privileges leave with full pay for fifteen days from the 1st January 1918 in recognition of the Christmas holidays is granted to Mrs. J. U. Berry, Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot Taluk (1917) Range.

Kodak, 21st December 1917.

J. E. THYEDALK,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, is pleased to sanction privileges leave on full pay for fifteen days from the 1st January 1918 to Mr. E. V. Venkateswamy, M.A., present Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mamamangalam range, in recognition of the Christmas holidays and to place J. Sankaranarayanan, Inspector of Elementary schools, Mamamangalam taluk range, in charge of the office with powers to conduct the annual inspection of the elementary schools, if any, before the close of the calendar year.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

W. S. BRIDGESLEY,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE SCHEME FOR THE SUBJECTS OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATIONS AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SUBSEQUENT GRADE TEACHING—MARCH 1918.

It is hereby notified that the said Special Examinations mentioned above will be held on Monday the 19th March 1918 and succeeding days.

1. The examinations will be held at the same time and the question papers will be the same as those of the public examinations held under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme. A time-table will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette in February 1918.

2. The examination will be held at all secondary schools in the Presidency which present pupils for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination.

3. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

[Candidates must take all the subjects of Group A and at least two subjects from Group C.]

Group A.

Elementary Mathematics
English.

Verbal Comprehension and Translation in-
cluding a paper on Text-books.

Group C.

(i) Indian Vernaculars—cont.

Language—
(a) Classical—
Sanskrit.

(b) Indian Vernaculars—
Tamil (Malabar),
Kannada.

Tamil.
Tulu,
Malayalam,
Urdu,
History of England and
British India,
History of India.

Geography,
Algebra and Geometry,
Practical Mathematics,
History,
Physics,
Chemistry.

Note.—Candidates who take Sanskrit or Arabic under Group C, may also take Vernacular Comprehension and Translation under Group A.

4. 10. As regards the special periods prescribed for History of England and of British India candidates are referred to the office notice published in Part I.B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 18th May 1917.

(ii) The examination in History of India and Geography will be conducted in accordance with the syllabus prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and set forth at pages 145 and 146 of sq. of Volume I of the Madras University Calendar for 1918, the Matriculation period being the special period prescribed for the examinations of March 1918.

5. Exam.—Candidates will send the History of India in outline as also required: the examination in other subjects will be conducted in accordance with the scheme of study prescribed for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme.

6. The examination is open only to those candidates who have failed in the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examinations and are desirous of being admitted for secondary grade teaching.

7. The fees prescribed for admission to the examination in Rs. 12 which must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 15th January next and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras, attached to the application. On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post Office order.

8. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any money be that may have been inadvertently paid be returned.

9. Applications for admission to the examination must set on message in the form prescribed in this notification, should be submitted, not later than the 15th January next, to the District Inspector or Inspector of Schools concerned as they may be sent to the District Inspector or the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

10. Candidates should submit not later than the 15th January a statement (including particulars as regards their educational and teaching career under the different boards) in the accompanying form in view of the particulars being mentioned in the certificate to be issued to each candidate. The

II. For the Intermediate Grade.

- (1) Candidates who held completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.
- (2) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.
- (3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but have passed the Elementary Examination in the particular subject for which they wish to appear.

III. For the Advanced Grade.

- (1) Candidates who held completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.
- (2) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates for the Advanced Examination in any subject who have not qualified or passed the tests specified above which apply for the necessary previous permission even though they may have passed the Intermediate Examination in the subject.

IV. For any grade—Elementary, Intermediate or Advanced.

- (1) Employers such as Government, Local Boards, Municipal Councils, Municipal Trusts, etc., who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but are required to pass in any of the subjects included in the examination, provided they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate from the head of the office in which they are employed to the effect that they are required to pass in that subject, the grade being specified in the certificate.

(2) Candidates who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but are required to pass in a particular subject for a particular grade, or were also permitted to come up for a particular subject and for a particular grade, provided that they are appearing in the same subject and for the same grade, and that in the former case, they quote in their applications for admission to the examination the year in which they failed and the examination centre at which they appeared, and in the latter case, the number and date of the order of the Commissioner granting them permission.

- (3) Heads of a recognized Technical school or other, provided—

- (a) they are certified by the head of the institution to which they belong to have completed the specified course in the subject and for the grade, and
- (b) the school or class is recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for that subject and grade.

2. All other candidates who do not come under any of the above heads should obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner and should accordingly submit their applications for permission on or before the 15th January next in the enclosed form, submitting along with each application a certificate from the head of a recognized college or high school, or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-divisional Inspector as regards their general educational attainments and number certificates from a competent person to the effect that their knowledge of the particular technical subject bears up to the standard of the grade for which they wish to appear. The applications should be made exclusively in English. No printed copies of the form are available.

* The certificate should be submitted as required, with notes as circumstances may warrant.

Form of application for permission to appear for the Elementary Technical Examination.

3. Name of applicant.	
4. Occupation or profession of applicant, or apprenticeship held by him.	
5. Age.	
6. General Education Test passed, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.	
7. Technical subjects (with grade) already passed in, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.	
8. Signature (name of which applicant was paid, and name of school)	From School, District.
9. Technical subjects (with grade) for which permission is sought.	Subject.
10. Address as full.	
Date.	Signature of applicant.

(1) (How of certificate is to be signed by the head of a recognized college or high school or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-divisional Inspector.

I hereby certify that the general educational attainments of the applicant are, to the standard of the _____ Form _____

Signature (in full) _____

(2) (How of certificate is to be signed by a competent person, that is, by one who is professionally qualified or has made a special study of technical subjects and is accordingly by his knowledge and attainments competent.)

I hereby certify that the knowledge possessed by the applicant of the technical subject specified in column 7 bears up to the standard of the grade for which permission is sought.

Signature _____

Date _____

(1) Designation (in full) _____

(2) General and special qualifications, examinations passed, etc. _____

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, JANUARY 1919.

Candidates for the Examinations in Animal Physiology (Intermediate Grade) and Hygiene (Intermediate Grade) to be held in January 1919 are referred to the British Association which will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table:—

(N.B.—The place of examination for the written test will be the College of Engineering, Chippore, Madras.)

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.
Monday, 6th January 1919 ..	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Hygiene (Intermediate)—First paper. Hygiene (Intermediate)—Second paper.
Tuesday, 10th January 1919 ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Animal Physiology (Intermediate).

3. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical examinations:—

(For all Candidates, at Madras—Place of examination, Madras College, Madras.)

Approximate number of candidates to be examined (60).

(Hours of commencement of examination, 2 p.m.)

Days with time.

Tuesday, 8th January and Wednesday, 9th January 1919, with Hygiene (Intermediate).

Approximate number of candidates to be examined (70).

(Hours of commencement of examination, 10.30 p.m.)

Thursday, 10th January and Friday, 10th January 1919, with Animal Physiology (Intermediate).

3. Candidates are informed that a copy of the verified list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall a day or two before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their general answers from the list.

4. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a dress and decent shoes, and in all cases where good reasons require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn clean.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without firstly giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the circumstances reported to the Commissioners.

(5) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents or is excluded from the examination in consequence of any such misbehaviour shall be considered as having failed and shall be declared from examination again for any of the examination years under the control of the Commissioners for such term of years as the Commissioners may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his conduct, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner on any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which it is required, his means or failure being determined by the results of such re-examination.

(6) No candidate will, in any respect, be allowed to take into the examination room his, sister, brother, wife, child, servant, or papers of any kind. Anyone detected in the violation of this rule, or having entrance to any walls, partitions will be removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Commissioners. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or making plans.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written Declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars as regards to themselves (including their address and former examinations) as may be possible of their having applied the admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. This written paper of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the substance of their answer is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendents take his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendents will press the same course, but will be so seated near his place.

(9) Any answer paper not set up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spilt ink, &c." should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to take down the answer to any question on the question paper itself; they will not be allowed to take any papers except their question papers out of the examination room.

(By order)

Office of the Officer, for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 12th December 1918.

B. A. HODGDAY,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1918.

Notes.

1. The ensuing public examination in connection with the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate will be held on Monday the 21st March 1918 and succeeding days. A time-table will be published in the Port St. George Gazette in February 1918.

2. A supply of forms for the preparation of the nominal roll will be sent to headmasters together with a copy of the instructions for its preparation, direct from this office in the second week of January next—vide paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction G. No. 1882, dated the 22nd November 1915.

3. A statement furnishing particulars as to (1) total number of pupils, (2) total number of those for each subject, etc., made out on the form supplied from this office for the purpose, should be sent along with the nominal roll.

4. The nominal roll and the statement referred to in paragraph 3 above should be forwarded by the headmaster direct to the undersigned, post-paid (previously, registered), unregistered and addressed, as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 10th January next, after which date an nominal roll will be received:—

[Nominal roll of pupils for admission to the Public Examination, Secondary School Leaving Certificate—March 1918.]

To the Secretary to the School-Leaving Certificate Board,
Ud College, Mangalocham, Madras, S.W.

From the Headmaster, _____ High School, _____

Inconveniently stamped papers will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of securing themselves that the nominal rolls sent by them have been received should retain an additional post-paid in the respective papers. The post-paid should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such post-paid will be returned to them in due season with the 'finalised' stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post-paid within fourteen days of the dispatch of the nominal rolls should address the undersigned.

5. A notice as regards the payment of fees will be published in the Port St. George Gazette.

6. No person will be admitted to the examination as a 'private' candidate unless he has taken an preliminary course and appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination at the end of each session.

7. No person who is eligible to appear for the session runs as a 'private' candidate with reference to the above paragraph will be admitted so much as his name is on the rolls of a school; the applications of persons by whom school-fee are due to the institution in which they have studied for a portion of the present school year or who are otherwise in default will run the risk of being rejected.

8. Private candidates will have to acknowledge their names to the institutions which present pupils for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. The institutions referred to should be the one nearest to the place where the candidate is employed, if he is not employed, nearest to his place of residence.

9. Private candidates should apply for application from this office and not to the Treasury or Sub-treasury officers.

10. Private candidates should send in their applications direct to this office not later than the 21st January next, after which date no applications will be received. The treasury receipts for the fee paid should be attached to the application. The fee is the same as for 'pupil' candidates.

11. Private candidates should submit their Secondary School Leaving Certificate along with their applications.

12. Private candidates desirous of securing themselves that their applications have been received should follow the procedure laid down for headmasters in respect of nominal rolls in paragraph 4 above.

13. For information as to the text-books prescribed in English and other languages read up to the special papers in literature in the History of England and of South India, candidates are referred to the notices published by this office in the Port St. George Gazette in May and June last.

14. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Notification and Examination rules regarding Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, copies of which may be had on payment at the Government Research Press, Serial Road, Madras. No copies can be had from this office.

15. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the chief and assistant superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractices of any kind, is liable to have his candidature cancelled and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th December 1917.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1918.

Tendering of Fees.

The fee to be paid by each pupil appearing for the Public Examination for the first time in the 13) the fee for re-examination in a subject or subjects in which a candidate has already been examined by the Board, is also Rs. 10, but a candidate who merely presents additional subjects will have to pay a fee of Rs. 5 for each, provided that no one will have to pay more than Rs. 15 in any session.

2 The passported fee must be paid into a Government Treasury, in the colonial and into the Bank of Madras, in Madras. No fees will be received in the Commissioner's office.

The fees should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a bag or box to the Treasury or to the Bank by the 15th February each together with a fee receipt form (first copy with a list in duplicate of the pupils who are sent) to be presented for the examination—one copy of which will be retained at the Treasury or at the Bank, and the other signed and returned to the headmaster along with the fee receipt. The latter list together with the fee receipt should then be forwarded to the collector post together with a list in duplicate of those who are incompetent to appear for the examination, and whose names accordingly have to be removed from the account roll (signature) sent by the 15th January—vide paragraph 4 and 5 of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated the 22nd September 1918, C. No. 1384/18.

3.—How of candidates are particularly requested to see that the fee receipts have been dated and signed by the officers granting them.

Copies of forms for fee receipt and 2b will be sent to the headmasters from this office about the 15th February next.

5. The fee to be paid by private candidates in the same as that prescribed for pupil candidates for re-examination and for returned subjects, the maximum amount being Rs. 15 in either case as mentioned in paragraph 1 above. No person can appear for the Public Examination as a private candidate unless he has previously taken a supplementary course and appeared for the examination at the end of each course. The fee should be paid by deposit in cash or by cheque to the 15th January next and the receipt of the Treasury Officer in the colonial or of the Bank of Madras at Madras should be attached to the applications of the candidates which have to reach this office not later than the 20th January next.

4 The fee paid will, in no case whatever, be refunded, nor will it be received for a subsequent examination. Neither will any money for that may have inadvertently paid be returned.

6. The fee receipt and the list of incompetent and eligible pupils should be forwarded together by the headmaster, first in the foregoing post and (generally, registered) and addressed as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 1st March next.

To the Secretary to the School-Leaving Certificate Board,
Old College, Stangurichem, Madras, S.W.
From the Headmaster, _____ High School, _____

Professionally stamped covers will not be needed.

Headmasters desiring to arrange themselves that the fee receipt, etc., sent by them have been received, should receive an addressed post-card in the respective cases. The post-card should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post-cards within a short time after the date of the fee receipt, etc., should address the undersigned.

(By order)

Office of the Council for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 12th December 1918.

D. A. HODGKIN,
Secretary, School Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The Bachelors' Examination, 1919.

It is hereby notified that the subject of the work in College for which the award will be awarded in 1919, is—

"Evolution of Evolution."

The following particulars must be noted by the entering competitors:—

(1) *Method of treatment*.—The treatment must be one inclined to be as possible and at the same time scientific. Facts, physiological, historical, etc., which support the evolution, should be clearly set out. To facilitate collection, references must be given for all authorities cited.

(2) *Style*.—The style must be simple, unadorned and grammatical. Where technical words are used, their English equivalents should be given within brackets. Special attention must be paid to the absence of repetition in the object of the endowment is to popularise scientific knowledge.

(3) *Length of the work*.—The work, if printed, should never be less than 100 pages octavo and not exceed 120 pages.

All competitors should submit their productions as to be received by the Registrar not later than February 4, 1919. The work should have been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and should not have been published in any manner previous to submission. Each competitor for the prize must forward with his essay or thesis a declaration that the above conditions have been observed.

Further particulars regarding the prize will be found at page 145 of Volume II of the Calendar, 1918.

Private Honor, 11th January 1919.

THE GOVERNMENT ARABIC LECTURE FOR 1918-19.

The above lecture will be delivered by M.B.F. F. Mohamed Agha Agha, B.A., First Assistant, the Observatory, Colaba, in the New Senate Room of the Senate House, Madras, on Saturday the 26th January 1919, at 8 p.m.

The lecture will read a paper on 'New Steam' which will be followed by a lecture on 'Physical Observations of the Sun.' With the help of lecture slides. The paper on 'New Steam' will include an account of Mr. Ramsay's spectroscopic work on Soda Lamps.

The lecture will be open to students of the University, especially those who offer Mathematics at Physical Science of the B.A. Degree course, graduates of the University and the general public interested in the subject.

Admission to the lecture will be by tickets only. Applications for tickets should be made to the Registrar, University of Madras. Students should state their degrees or their applications.

The Principals of colleges are requested to forward a list of eligible students recommended for admission to the lecture. Applications from students in colleges received without the recommendation of the Principals, will not be entertained.

(By order)

F. DEBBURY,
Registrar.

Senate House, 20th December 1918.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ALIARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1919.

The following is the timetable for the examination of officers of the Salt, Aliari and Customs Department to be held on the 17th January 1919 and the following days:-

Date.	Time.	Subject.	Test.
Monday, 19th.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	General Law	Test A-Criminal.
January, 19th.	2 to 4 p.m.	Gen. Customs, Volume I	Test B-C-Salt.
Tuesday, 20th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Gen. Customs, Volume II	Test D-E-Salt.
January, 20th.	2 to 4 p.m.	The Customs of Salt and Aliari	Test F-Salt-Salt.
Wednesday, 21st.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Gen. Customs Regulations and Gen. Customs Code.	Test G-Income.
January, 21st.	2 to 4 p.m.	Excise	Test H-Salt-Excise.
Thursday, 22nd.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling	Test I-Salt-Excise.
January, 22nd.	2 to 4 p.m.	Gen. Customs	Test J-Salt-Excise.
Friday, 23rd.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Excise	Test K-Salt-Excise.
January, 23rd.	2 to 4 p.m.	Excise	Test L-Salt-Excise.
Saturday, 24th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Excise	Test M-Salt-Excise.
January, 24th.	2 to 4 p.m.	Excise	Test N-Salt-Excise.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chennai,
Madras, 21st December 1918.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION, 1918.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ALIARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

List of Assistant Inspectors of the Salt, Aliari and Customs Department who have passed in D (a)-Practical Surveying and Levelling-at the special examination held at Madras on the 19th December 1918:-

Mr. A. R. Wilford.
Mr. S. A. Wilford.
Mr. J. J. D. Ross.

M.R.S. D. S. Prasad Rao.
Mr. F. T. Phillips.
Mr. S. Gopinath Mahalingam.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chennai,
Madras, 20th January 1919.

EXAMINATIONS, 1919.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES APPEARING IN TEST A.

Candidates appearing in Test A for the evening Salt tests in January 1919 are permitted the use of books in answering the question paper in Test A. The use of guides, notes, papers or memoranda will not be permitted, they being confined to the original Acts and Orders prescribed in Government Notification No. 493, dated 13th August 1918.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chennai,
Madras, 20th December 1918.

NOTICE TO MAJOR CANDIDATES.

Notice is hereby given that the evening examination of officers of the Salt, Aliari and Customs Department at Madras in January 1919, will be held at the Senate House, Chennai, Madras, at 10 a.m. on Monday the 18th January 1919 and following days.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST D-IV.

The candidates of candidates in Test D-IV to be held in January 1919 has been arranged to be held on the 18th January 1919 at the centre selected by them and they are requested to communicate with the Assistant Commissioners of the respective divisions with regard to the time and place of examination.

(By order)

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chennai,
Madras, 21st December 1918.

R. M. THURLEY,
Secretary.

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

The undersigned candidates have passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 24th and 25th December 1918:—

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.
First Class.		
1	27	S. Subbajohn Reddy.
Second Class.		
2	28	S. Vaidyanathan.
3	22	S. Rajaratnam.
4	26	A. Vaidyanathan.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY—cont.

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.
THIRD CLASS—cont.		
5	25	C. Govindasami Reddy.
	24	S. Rajaratnam.
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.		
1	23	S. Rajaratnam.
2	21	S. Subbajohn Reddy.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR HEAD WATER WORKS FITTERS AND WATER WORKS PIPE LINE FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 49 YC, dated 24th January 1919, an examination for Certificate of Competency for Head Water Works Fitters and Water Works Pipe Line Fitters will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 26th and 27th February 1919 commencing at 9 A.M.

1. Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms so that they may reach the Deputy Engineer's office on or before the 23rd January 1919, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 6 of the Rules for grant of Certificate of Competency for Head Water Works Fitters and Water Works Pipe Line Fitters and must be supported by the recommendations referred to in that rule.

2. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 24th January 1919, and the receipt must be the property of the Officer at the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other documents.

3. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, as prescribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Head Water Works Fitters and Water Works Pipe Line Fitters.*]

(The Deputy Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chennai, Madras.)

Unfilled stamped forms will be rejected.

4. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

5. Application forms and copies of the several rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Madras, 12th December 1918

J. N. LACKY,
Deputy Engineer to Government, and
President, Board of Examiners.

SECONDARY TRAINING CLASS ATTACHED TO THE CEDED DISTRICTS COLLEGE, ANANTAPUR.

Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Ceded districts for admission into the above class for the year 1919-20.

6. The Matriculation or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission. Holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificate should attach copies of their school and guide examinations results to their applications.

7. The ordinary rate of Provincial stipends is Rs. 22 per month.

8. In addition to the Provincial stipend the undersigned will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds and also candidates as free students.

9. Applications should preferably be counter-signed by the manager of a recognized institution or by an inspecting officer.

10. Every candidate should submit with his application copies of his conduct and general education certificates, the originals being produced when required.

11. Every student will be an probationer for fifty working days.

12. Applications for admission should reach the Principal not later than the 1st March 1919 and must be made on printed forms which may be obtained from the Inspector of European and Tamizh Schools, Madras, or from the office.

Ceded Districts College, Anantapur,
12th December 1918.

S. S. RANGASWAMI,
Principal.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (Madras).

Vice-President: The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (Madras).

Members:

The Hon'ble the Secretary of Hyderabad (as-officio).
The Hon'ble the Secretary of Mysore (as-officio).
The Hon'ble the Secy. of the Public Instruction of Madras.
The Hon'ble the Secy. of the Public Instruction of Mysore.
The Hon'ble the Secy. of the Public Instruction of Travancore.
The Hon'ble the Secy. of the Public Instruction of Cochin.
The Hon'ble the Secy. of the Public Instruction of Ceylon.
The Hon'ble the Secy. of the Public Instruction of the Straits Settlements.
The Hon'ble the Secy. of the Public Instruction of the Federated Malay States.
The Hon'ble the Secy. of the Public Instruction of the North Borneo Chartered Company.
The Hon'ble the Secy. of the Public Instruction of the North Borneo Chartered Company.
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Secretary: Mr. A. Davis, Principal, Law College, Madras.

The main functions of the Committee are—

- (1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.
- (2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial and Social information, collected by the Bureau in London.
- (3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, as on behalf of their parents when they are in England.
- (4) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students who are affiliated to the Madras University, who are going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, as far as is necessary with Mr. Arthur Davis, Secretary to the Madras Committee at the Law College, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.
- (5) Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and such letters will therefore be sent by direct correspondence with the latter.
- (6) There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College consisting of the programmes, syllabuses and calendars of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and students and other enquirers will be allowed the use of the library on all work days except Saturdays and holidays between 10 noon and 5 p.m.

Law College, Madras.
2nd April 1918.

A. DAVIS,
Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

VACANCIES.

Advertisements are invited from holders of the secondary grade (school or university) for the post of Second Assistant in the Government Girls' School, Vengaloor, on Rs. 25 per mensem. The applications should reach the office before the 15th January 1919.

Madras, 14th December 1918.

J. L. DREYDALE,
Superintendent of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Wanted immediately trained women teachers of the secondary grade for the subordinated Assistant teachers' posts:—

- Government Girls' School, Northampton—First Assistant on Rs. 30 and Second Assistant on Rs. 25.
- Government Girls' School, Bangalore—First Assistant on Rs. 28 and Fourth Assistant on Rs. 25.
- Government Girls' School, Vengaloor—First Assistant on Rs. 26, Second Assistant on Rs. 25 and Third Assistant on Rs. 23.
- Government Girls' School, Mysore—First Assistant on Rs. 26, Second Assistant on Rs. 25, Third Assistant on Rs. 23 and Fourth Assistant on Rs. 20.

Full particulars, such as age, personal and professional qualifications and period of service, if any, should be stated in the applications and copies of certificates of education and character should be enclosed.

Vengaloor, 15th December 1918.

M. A. BEHNIVAIA,
Acting Superintendent of Girls' Schools, North Circle.

Wanted immediately for Timmarly Municipal Girls' School. Pay Rs. 18 per mensem. Secondary-grade trained teachers may apply with testimonials stating qualifications, age, etc., etc.

Municipal Office, Timmarly,
11th December 1918.

T. S. PAKKUNTHAN PILLAI,
Governer.

TELEGRAPH SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. S. Adams, Esq., which has been recommended by the use of conditions being otherwise standard as an official system, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras, at Rs. 1-6-0 a copy.

PRESIDENTIAL COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

A limited number of sets (Nos. 1 to 10) of the Presidency College Botanical Bulletin, at Rs. 2 per set is available for sale. Each number gives a drawing and description of a new or noteworthy plant. Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for Rs. 2 should be made to Mr. P. F. Fenn, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND HORTICULTURE INSTITUTE, COIMBATORE. CALENDAR FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 15 (3 s.).
 ENGINEERING COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 15 (3 s.).
 EXAMINATIONS—ANALYSIS OF THE HINDI LANGUAGE OF PUNJAB REGION EXAMINATIONS OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY, conducted up to the year 1917. Royal 8vo. paper cover. Rs. 4 (1 s.).
 GITA AND HORTICULTURE. South Indian Images of —. By Sree Sathya N. Krishna Sastri, M.A., 1908. Royal 8vo. cloth gds. Rs. 2-6-0 net Rs. 3. (8 s.).
 HINDI TEXTS. (Revised and corrected by A. H. Lokenathar. Rs. 2 s. 4d. f.s. (5 s.).
 HORTICULTURE COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1915-16. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 15 (3 s.).
 MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917-18. Royal 8vo. Rs. 15. (1 s. 6 p.).
 MEDICAL COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918-19. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 15 (1 s. 6 p.).
 NARRATIVE OF THE CALENDAR FOR 1917-18. Demy 8vo. paper cover. Rs. 25. (1 s.).
 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1917. Royal 8vo. paper cover. Rs. 1 (5 p.).
 SCIENCE COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918-19. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 15 (1 s.).
 SCIENTIFIC BOOKS—LAWSON CHRISTIANITY NARRATIVE AND EXAMINATION REPORT FOR 1917-18. Royal 8vo. cloth. Rs. 1 (5 p.).

Rank in order of seniority, and number in each grade.	Name of individual.	Place of attachment.	Age.	Highest grade attained and points.	Designation of office held.
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THE TRANSITION FROM LOWER GRADE.

TALOOK

Lower Class

1	10	Pennamraja Venkateswara	Coimbatore	21	P.A.	Acting Head Clerk, District Board Office, Coimbatore.
1	101	Chinnai's Venkateswara	Madras	31	S.S.L.C.	Fourth Clerk, Temporary District Board's Office of Government at Madras.
3	100	Talapara Subrahmanyan.	Pallava	31	Matriculation.	Acting Fourth Clerk, District Court, Palani.
4	103	Thangarasaiah	Madras	30	Do.	Manager, Royal Madras City.
4	104	Madan Ramasami Reddy.	Madras	30	Do.	Bank Clerk, Principal District Mandate Office, Bangalore.
6	105	Amay Venkateswara	Vijayanagara	31	Matriculation.	Second Clerk, Sub-District Office, Bangalore.
6	106	Chinnai's Venkateswara	Madras	31	S.S.L.C.	Manager, Municipal Office, Vijayanagara.
7	107	Madan Venkateswara	Vijayanagara	31	P.A.	Assistant, Government Training School, Vijayanagara.
11	108	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	30	Matriculation.	Clerk, District and District Court, Palani.
11	109	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	30	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Kalyana Taluk.

Upper Class

2	110	Pennamraja Venkateswara	Vijayanagara	31	Matriculation.	S. P. Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
2	111	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	S.S.L.C.	Acting, District Court, Bangalore.
3	112	Talapara Subrahmanyan.	Pallava	31	Do.	Clerk, District Temporary Sub-District, Bangalore.
3	113	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, Temporary Sub-District, Bangalore.
3	114	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Assistant, District Court, Bangalore.
3	115	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	116	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	117	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	118	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	119	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	120	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	121	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	122	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	123	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	124	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	125	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	126	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	127	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	128	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	129	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	130	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	131	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	132	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	133	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	134	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	135	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	136	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	137	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	138	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	139	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.
3	140	Madan Venkateswara	Coimbatore	31	Do.	Clerk, District Court, Bangalore.

JUDICIAL.

No. 167. *Leave*.—N.R.Ry. Panchaganga Venkateswara Apper Amargal, District Munsif of Karur, is granted privilege leave for seven days from the 1st to the 8th January 1918, five days of which being on full salary and two on half salary under article 212 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraph 2 under articles 212 and 213 of the Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations. He is also permitted to prefer the Christmas holidays to the leave subject to the conditions of article 210 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 168. *Appointment and Posting*.—M.R.Ry. Venkateswara Puri Amargal, a 1st C.L.R., First-grade Pleader practicing at Mangalore, is appointed to act as District Munsif, South grade, and is posted to Kaseergod. He joins on the 15th January 1918.

High Court, Madras,
21st December 1917.

No. 169. *Transfer*.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

(1) M.R.Ry. Kari Varma Amargal, Additional District Munsif of Coimbatore, on leave, is posted to Telicherry (Additional). To join forthwith.

(2) M.R.Ry. Vallabhi Keshu Ramay Nayyar Amargal, from Telicherry (Additional), to Telangana (Additional). To open the Court on the 1st January 1918.

Note.—The quodam will carry transit pay and allowances under article 188 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
2nd January 1918.

No. 170. *Leave*.—M.R.Ry. Prasad Chinnappa Rao Amargal, Principal District Munsif of Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave on full pay under article 212 (1) of the Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations from the 1st to the 26th January 1918, both days inclusive, subject to the 10th to the 12th December 1918 as previously notified by the High Court. Madras No. 101, dated the 26th December 1917. He is also permitted to prefer the Christmas holidays to the leave subject to the conditions of article 210 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
9th January 1918.

J. H. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

CULT, AGRICULTURE AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 210 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Ernest Arthur Chapman, sub. 2nd class Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from 10th November 1917.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 3rd January 1918.

K. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Leave.—Under article 210 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. P. W. Piel, Inspector, second grade, sub. 2nd class, Tenagapattinam circle, is granted privilege leave for three months to be availed of as or after 1st January 1918. (Mr. J. D. F. Lewis, Inspector, Coimbatore circle, will hold additional charge of the Tenagapattinam circle during the period.)

Madras, 21st December 1917.

C. S. ROLLAND,
Acting Deputy Commissioner, Coimbatore District.

Leave.—Under article 210 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Rangaswami Sathyanatha Acharya Amargal, sub. 2nd class, South-grade Inspector, Coimbatore circle, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st January 1918 with permission to prefer Christmas holidays. (The Inspector, Madhavaram circle, will be in additional charge.)

Tenagapattinam, 15th December 1917.

S. K. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.

Fakult.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. Chinnabhai Pillai, Ranger, third grade, South Coimbatore district, is granted sick leave on medical certificate on half pay from 2nd December to 15th December 1917 (both days inclusive).

Madras, 21st December 1917.

M. B. SEXTANT,
Commissioner of Forests, Coimbatore District.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. Sathyan Alaya, probationary temporary Ranger, sixth grade, South Coimbatore district, will be permitted to have leave on sick leave on medical certificate on half pay from 15th October 1917 to 31st November 1917 (both days inclusive).

Madras, 2nd January 1918.

H. F. A. WOOD,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Coimbatore District.

Leave.—Under article 210 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. H. Sanyal Rao, Ranger, second grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of release.

Madras, 27th December 1917.

H. A. LATHEAN,
Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. S. M. Srinivasan Pillai, Ranger, sixth grade, is transferred from South Malabar to North Malabar for key operations.

Calicut, 22nd December 1917.

H. F. A. WOOD,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.

Appointments.—Mr. H. E. James, Ranger, third grade, is appointed Instructor, Veterinary Training School to be held in Timorville during the month 1918.

Mr. A. P. McKay, Deputy Ranger, first grade, is charge of Patal range, Madras division, is appointed as Assistant Instructor, Veterinary Training School to be held in Timorville during the month 1918.

Promote.—M.R. E. Japannan, Ranger, sixth grade, sub. pro tem., is transferred from North Talera to Timorville for the charge of Ambunomulom range. To join on or before 15th January 1918.

Promote.—Mr. A. P. McKay, Deputy Ranger, first grade, is promoted to act as Temporary Ranger, with grade, from 15th January 1918 on from the date on which he takes charge of the duty as Assistant Instructor, Veterinary Training School to be held in Timorville.

H. A. LATHAN,

Salem, 4th January 1918.

Commander of Forest, Southern Circle.

Leave.—M.R. E. C. Britton, Sub. Ranger, fourth grade, The Nilgiris, is granted privilege leave under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations for one month from date of issue.

Calcutta, 30th December 1917.

Leave.—M.R. E. I. Sureshchandra Appa, Ranger, sixth grade, The Nilgiris, is granted privilege leave under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations for two months from date of issue.

Calcutta, 30th December 1917.

Appointments.—M.R. E. Mahomed Hakeemullah Bahli, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, at Mysore, over charge of the South Circle, will be attached to that division for the completion of the various of food works plans on which he was engaged before his appointment as District Forest Officer of the division.

C. D. McCARTHY,

Calcutta, 4th January 1918.

Commander of Forest, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Promotion and Appointment.—The following promotion and appointment to the permanent Upper Subordinate establishment are ordered with effect from the 4th December 1917, viz. M.R. E. S. Sureshchandra Appa, Bangalore, second grade, deceased.

M.R. E. A. Kappaswami Appaiah, from Oversee, second grade, to Supervisor, second grade, permanent.

M.R. E. M. Sureshchandra Appa, from Sub-Oversee, first grade, to Over see, second grade, permanent.

Promote.—Mr. Plankin, 1st Sub. Engineer at Divl. is transferred temporarily from the Kistna Canal Division to the Timorville division for the full grade two work at Manipal.

Madras, 15th December 1917.

Service transferred.—In continuation of the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd June 1918, the services of M.R. E. V. Sureshchandra Appaiah, Oversee, 2nd grade, are transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Madras, 20th December 1917.

Transfer of Leave.—The medical leave granted to M.R. E. Sureshchandra Appa, Oversee, second grade, in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 12th October 1918, is extended by two days.

Madras, 20th December 1917.

D. MACGILL,

for Civil Engineer, P.W.D.

Leave.—Under articles 236, 237 and 238 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. E. Mahomedappan, Kishan Appa, Sureshchandra Appa, Oversee, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave without allowance for three weeks and leave on medical certificate for six weeks in continuation, with effect from 25th October 1918.

Madras, 10th December 1917.

Under articles 233, 235 and 236 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. E. Mahomedappan Appa, Kishan Appa, Sureshchandra Appa, Oversee, first grade, is granted, with effect from 1st January 1918 on date of issue, privilege leave for one year, i.e., privilege leave for three months and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Madras, 10th December 1917.

Under article 218, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. E. Sureshchandra Appaiah, Oversee, second grade, of the Cavery Gorge Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of his work in the Cavery Division is completed.

Madras, 9th January 1918.

W. J. J. BOWLEY,

Chief Engineer for Cavery Gorge.

Appointments.—M.R. E. A. T. Eshwar Appa, Supervisor, second grade, temporary, Tirupattur Division, will hold charge of the Tirupattur sub-division of the same division during the absence of Sub-Oversee Wilson.

Madras, 2nd December 1917.

Appointments.—M.R. Ry. J. S. Muttayya Aiyar, Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary, is charged of No. II subdivision of the Madras Western Division, with full charge temporarily of the No. I subdivision of the same division in addition to his own duties in accordance to Mr. E. Virdi's message transferred to the IV Circle.

Madras, 31st December 1918.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. V. R. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, Madras Northern Division, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for six weeks with effect from 2nd January 1919 with permission to perform Christmas and other holidays.

M.R. Ry. V. R. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, Division, second grade, Ganjam division, is granted privilege leave for duty days with effect from 15th November 1918 with permission to observe Christmas and other holidays in continuation thereof.

M. R. KHANNA, *Superintending Engineer, I Circle.*

Madras, 26th December 1918.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. E. Upadhyay, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Calcutta Division, to the Bellary division. To join forthwith. The transfer carries with it entitles to vacant pay and travelling allowance. (The transfer of M.R. Ry. M. K. Raja, temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Calcutta Division, to the Bellary Division is cancelled).

Bellary, 31st December 1918.

Report.—M.R. Ry. P. S. Ananthasubramanyam Aiyar, appointed temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 40 per month, and posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 7385-C, dated 25th December 1918, is reported to the Bellary Division. To report himself for duty to the Executive Engineer at Bellary.

Bellary, 21st December 1918.

Leave.—Under article 285, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. C. V. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, Division, second grade, Madras division, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st December 1918, both days inclusive, and he is permitted to observe the Christmas and New Year and other authorized public holidays.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR, *Superintending Engineer, III Circle.*

Madras, 2nd January 1919.

Posting.—M.R. Ry. V. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 7415-C, dated 1st November 1918, is reported to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, as Forward Assistant to the Superintending Engineer. This denotes the posting ordered in the Superintending Engineer's No. 1655-M, dated 18th November 1918.

Calcutta, 31st December 1918.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 285, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. C. Hari Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two weeks.

Calcutta, 2nd January 1919.

Posting.—M.R. Ry. Adithyayan Lenin Prasad Rao P. N. Supervisor, first grade, posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 7385-C, dated 18th December 1918, is reported to the West Coast Division for charge of Shastur subdivision, via Mr. W. T. Jones, Sub-Engineer, second grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, transferred to the IV Circle.

C. T. MULLINGS, *Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.*

Calcutta, 6th January 1919.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. K. S. Ramasubramanyam Aiyar, temporary Upper Subordinate as Rs. 70, South Arcot Division, is granted, under article 285, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for five weeks from 1st November 1918 onwards.

M.R. Ry. U. Ramalingam Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate, Chavay Division, is granted under article 245 (a) and 285, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from 1st January 1919, however with permission to avail himself of Christmas holidays.

Under article 245 (a) and 285, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. Krishnaiah Kalita, temporary Upper Subordinate, is granted privilege leave for one week from 1st January 1919, however with permission to observe Christmas holidays.

Madras, 2nd January 1919.

Rep. duty.—M.R. Ry. A. Chelvan, temporary Upper Subordinate as Rs. 40, posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 7318-C, dated 26th December 1918, is reported to the Chavay Division, Tanjore.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR, *Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.*

Madras, 4th January 1919.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Notice.—The following men are posted to the new experimental planting stations which are to be set up and from 1st April 1919:—

- (1) M.R. Ry. C. S. Madhav Rao, to experimental coffee station, Siddapur, Coorg.
- (2) M.R. Ry. K. W. Chakrapani Maurya, to experimental rubber station, Taramani, South Travancore.

Madras, 25th December 1918.

Appointment.—M.R.B. C. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, Temporary Chemical Assistant for the United Provinces Association, Southern India, Analytical work, is appointed as probationer to fourth grade Assistant in Chemistry at No. 15, No. 15, No. 15—125, mentioned in D.O. No. 3745, Madras, dated 20th November 1917. The temporary post which he held is abolished with effect from the date on which he enters on his duties at the college.

Extension of leave.—The extended privilege leave and half-pay for one year from 24th November 1917 granted to M.R.B. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Agricultural Demonstrator, is extended by various days.

The leave granted to M.R.B. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Agricultural Demonstrator, for one month and absence days is extended by nine days from 20th November 1917.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

For duty.—On relief at the Central Lab., M.R.B. S. Chinnaiyappan Madhavan, Farm Manager, is posted to the new Central Lab. He should report himself for duty at the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Edible and Research Centre.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

Probation.—In continuation of Goa office order D.O. No. 203-01 of 11th December 1917, the following probationers are ordered to be placed in the Probation section with effect from 24th November 1917:—

(1) M.R.B. Y. R. Ramaswami, Assistant in Mycology, fourth grade and sub. pro. test. third grade, to be Assistant, third grade, permanent, at No. 15, No. 15, No. 15—125, mentioned in D.O. No. 3745, Madras, dated 20th November 1917.

(2) M.R.B. T. Subramanian, Assistant in Chemistry, fourth grade, to be Assistant, third grade, sub. pro. test. in the vacancy caused by the deposition of M.R.B. Y. Ramaswami Aiyar.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

S. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service placed.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Arjuna Moorthy, I.M.S., from Local Fund Hospital, Chenchai, Madhar District, is placed at the disposal of the Government, Madras General Hospital, Chenchai District, as Civil Assistant Surgeon K. R. Arjuna Moorthy, I.M.S., proposed to be granted leave.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

Civil Assistant Surgeon K. R. Arjuna Moorthy, I.M.S., from Local Fund Hospital, Chenchai District, is placed at the disposal of the Government, Madras General Hospital, Chenchai District, as Civil Assistant Surgeon K. R. Arjuna Moorthy, I.M.S., proposed to be granted leave.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

Appointment.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Subramanian, I.M.S., is appointed to act as Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, as Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Subramanian, I.M.S.

For duty.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Subramanian, I.M.S., is posted at Madras General Hospital, Madras, for training in the treatment of eye diseases.

(By order)

A. C. SUBRAMANIAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Deputy Director of the Madras General.

Madras, 26 January 1918.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC BOOK, OPEN 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M.; SATURDAYS, 12 A.M. TO 3 P.M.

All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the same, and under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (V of 1904) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given on all communications.

2. **Directions for the guidance of applicants and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (Price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1904, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1905, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1913, together with various regulations and instructions. This should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.**

3. **Notice.**—The Patent Office makes undertakes (1) to give specimens of the interpretation of Patent Law, or as the sufficiency of protecting inventions and designs as in their subsequence; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public domain; (3) to recommend any particular

Agent, or (4) to enable in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless expressly asked for. Inventions must be so framed that the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent must be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applicants should be made to the patent office in the countries concerned.

5. Fees are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Act. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office must hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of such of the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which the applicants should be made in cases where it is not possible to have the fees landed at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Cheques will not be received in payment of fees.

6. Trade and property marks and designs are not registered and patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration. Neither does the Act deal with patents, photographs, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. Printed specimens of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the Gazette of India. These specimens can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 4 annas per copy and may be sent free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Alameda—M.C. Technical Institute.

Allahabad—Public Library.

Bombay—Indian Institute of Science.

Bombay—Secret Office.

" Yashwantrao Technical Institute, Secunderabad.

Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.

" Civil Engineering College, Rangoon.

Canton—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

Chandigarh—Office of the Commissioner, Eastern Division.

Chongching—Office of the Commissioner, Chongching Division.

Dacca—Office of the District Board, Dacca.

Delhi—Office of the Deputy Commissioner.

Hyderabad—Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Jalapa—Office of the Commissioner, Rajahmundry Division.

Kanpur—Office of the Deputy Collector.

Lahore—Public Public Library.

London—The Patent Office, 16, Southampton Buildings, W.C.

Madras—Patent Office, Egmont.

" College of Engineering.

Mysore—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.

Nagpur—Patent Technical Institute.

Panaji—College of Engineering.

Rangoon—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.

Rangoon—Thames College.

Rangoon—Office of the Collector.

Washington U.S.A.—The Patent Office.

8. Specimens of inventions which have been notified in the Gazette of India as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1911) are not printed. Inquiries may be inspected in person at a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Patent Office, Rangoon; the Patent Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Chongching. Specimens and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be met in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Secret Office, Bombay, and in the Commissioner's Library, Madras.

9. Publications on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (A to Z, India, and illustrations)	Rs. 2 0 0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, I of 1911	0 2 0
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Units and Marks) each ..	0 2 0
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0 2 0
(e) Working Instructions (Extracts from the Gazette of India)	0 1 0
(f) Annual subscription with postage	0 2 0
(g) Inventions (unpublished subject-matter) index 1900—1906 and chronological list 1907—1910	1 0 0
(h) Inventions (unpublished subject-matter) index 1907—1911 and chronological list 1912—1915	1 0 0
(i) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each 0 4 0
(j) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917	1 0 0
(k) Printed specifications of inventions since 1912	1 0 0

H. G. SEATON,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

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L. A. GRAPMAN,
 Librarian.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that Mr. Orzechowski, Forest Range Officer at Malindi, in the Tanganyika district died about two years ago and that there exists a tomb of his in this place. Unless his friends or relatives make arrangements for the proper upkeep of the tomb it will be located in ground under British Standing Order No. 219.

Nairobi, 15th December 1918.

F. O. BUCKLEY,
Special District Agent.

DRAFT ELECTORAL ROLLS.

Draft electoral rolls under Schedules IV, V and VI to the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Government of Port St. George have been published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 15th December 1918, and in the Special Supplement in the *Aden-Changai District Gazette* for December 1918. All objections relating to entries on, or omissions from, the rolls as far as they relate to Madras districts preferred on or before the 31st January 1919 will be heard by the Collector of Madras at his office, North Beach Road, Madras, on 15 noon on the 15th February 1919.

Draft electoral rolls under Schedules VI and XII to the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Government of India have been published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 15th December 1918, and in the Special Supplement in the *Aden-Changai District Gazette* for December 1918. All objections relating to entries on, or omissions from, the rolls as far as they relate to the Madras districts preferred on or before the 31st January 1919 will be heard by the Collector of Madras at his office, North Beach Road, Madras, on the 15th February 1919.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
 Collector.

Madras, 15th December 1918.

It is hereby notified that objections to the electoral rolls relating to South Arcot district prepared under Provincial Schedules III, IV, V and VI and Imperial Schedules VI and XII for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Councils of the Government of Port St. George and of the Government-General, respectively, and published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th December 1918 and in the *South Arcot District Gazette* (supplements of the same date) will be heard by the undersigned at Calicut at 11 a.m. on the 15th day of February 1919.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
 15th December 1918.

J. G. STODART,
Acting Collector.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hear objections on 15th February 1919 at Tanjore in regard to the entries in, or omissions from, the draft electoral rolls of the Tanjore district under Schedules VI and XII of the Regulations for nominees to the Imperial Legislative Council and Schedules III to VI of those for nominees to the Provincial Legislative Council, published in the *Port St. George Gazette* and the *Tanjore District Gazette* on the 15th December 1918.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
 15th December 1918.

A. R. COX,
Acting Collector.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 2 of Act VI of 1818 that the undistributed lotteries were won found on or about 31st August 1818 by one Henrywood in the cornered wall of the backyard of his house in the village of Polden in the Chaguanian tribe of the Changai district.

Description.	Value
Six broken pieces of gold rings	Rs. 14
II-4-6	

NOTIFICATION.

In pursuance of all previous notifications regarding the territorial jurisdiction of the Courts of District Magistrate in the Diamond district and the establishment of Additional District Magistrate Courts in that district, the High Court hereby directs and orders under sections 3 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1910,

(1) that the Courts of the Additional District Magistrate of Sivaganga shall, with effect from the 1st day of February 1911, have its sittings at Desamattai situated at Sivaganga and be styled 'The Court of the District Magistrate of Desamattai'; and

(2) that the Courts of the several District Magistrate in the said district shall, with effect from the same date, have and exercise local jurisdiction as described hereunder:-

Name of court.

Local jurisdiction—Name of taluk.

1. The Court of the Principal Magistrate of Sivagangapur, Sivagangapur. (1) The whole of the revenue taluk of Sivagangapur and (2) the Sivakasi and Thiruvannamalai taluks of the Sivagangapur taluk.
2. The Court of the District Magistrate of Sivagangapur, Sivagangapur. (1) The revenue taluk of Sivagangapur with the exception of the above two taluks and (2) the whole of the Sivagangapur taluk of the Sivagangapur taluk.
3. The Court of the Additional District Magistrate of Sivagangapur, Sivagangapur. It shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Sivagangapur taluk but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may, by general or special order of the District Judge, be transferred to it from times to times.
4. The Court of the District Magistrate of Kumbakonam, Kumbakonam. (1) The whole of the Sivagangapur, Thiruvannamalai and Thiruvannamalai taluks of the Sivagangapur taluk and (2) the whole of the Sivagangapur taluk of the Sivagangapur taluk.
5. The Court of the District Magistrate of Ponnampet, Ponnampet. The whole of the Sivagangapur taluk and the minor portion of the Sivagangapur taluk of the Sivagangapur taluk. (The cognizance of the Sivagangapur taluk of the Sivagangapur taluk.)
6. The Court of the District Magistrate of Sivagangapur, Sivagangapur. The whole of the Sivagangapur, Sivagangapur, Sivagangapur and Sivagangapur taluks of the Sivagangapur taluk.
7. The Court of the District Magistrate of Desamattai, Desamattai. (1) The whole of the Sivagangapur taluk of the Sivagangapur taluk and (2) the Sivagangapur taluk of the Sivagangapur taluk.

APPENDIX A.

1. Sivagangapur.	26. Sivagangapur.	51. Sivagangapur.	116. Sivagangapur.
2. Sivagangapur.	27. Sivagangapur.	52. Sivagangapur.	117. Sivagangapur.
3. Sivagangapur.	28. Sivagangapur.	53. Sivagangapur.	118. Sivagangapur.
4. Sivagangapur.	29. Sivagangapur.	54. Sivagangapur.	119. Sivagangapur.
5. Sivagangapur.	30. Sivagangapur.	55. Sivagangapur.	120. Sivagangapur.
6. Sivagangapur.	31. Sivagangapur.	56. Sivagangapur.	121. Sivagangapur.
7. Sivagangapur.	32. Sivagangapur.	57. Sivagangapur.	122. Sivagangapur.
8. Sivagangapur.	33. Sivagangapur.	58. Sivagangapur.	123. Sivagangapur.
9. Sivagangapur.	34. Sivagangapur.	59. Sivagangapur.	124. Sivagangapur.
10. Sivagangapur.	35. Sivagangapur.	60. Sivagangapur.	125. Sivagangapur.
11. Sivagangapur.	36. Sivagangapur.	61. Sivagangapur.	126. Sivagangapur.
12. Sivagangapur.	37. Sivagangapur.	62. Sivagangapur.	127. Sivagangapur.
13. Sivagangapur.	38. Sivagangapur.	63. Sivagangapur.	128. Sivagangapur.
14. Sivagangapur.	39. Sivagangapur.	64. Sivagangapur.	129. Sivagangapur.
15. Sivagangapur.	40. Sivagangapur.	65. Sivagangapur.	130. Sivagangapur.
16. Sivagangapur.	41. Sivagangapur.	66. Sivagangapur.	131. Sivagangapur.
17. Sivagangapur.	42. Sivagangapur.	67. Sivagangapur.	132. Sivagangapur.
18. Sivagangapur.	43. Sivagangapur.	68. Sivagangapur.	133. Sivagangapur.
19. Sivagangapur.	44. Sivagangapur.	69. Sivagangapur.	134. Sivagangapur.
20. Sivagangapur.	45. Sivagangapur.	70. Sivagangapur.	135. Sivagangapur.
21. Sivagangapur.	46. Sivagangapur.	71. Sivagangapur.	136. Sivagangapur.
22. Sivagangapur.	47. Sivagangapur.	72. Sivagangapur.	137. Sivagangapur.
23. Sivagangapur.	48. Sivagangapur.	73. Sivagangapur.	138. Sivagangapur.
24. Sivagangapur.	49. Sivagangapur.	74. Sivagangapur.	139. Sivagangapur.
25. Sivagangapur.	50. Sivagangapur.	75. Sivagangapur.	140. Sivagangapur.
26. Sivagangapur.	51. Sivagangapur.	76. Sivagangapur.	141. Sivagangapur.
27. Sivagangapur.	52. Sivagangapur.	77. Sivagangapur.	142. Sivagangapur.
28. Sivagangapur.	53. Sivagangapur.	78. Sivagangapur.	143. Sivagangapur.
29. Sivagangapur.	54. Sivagangapur.	79. Sivagangapur.	144. Sivagangapur.
30. Sivagangapur.	55. Sivagangapur.	80. Sivagangapur.	145. Sivagangapur.
31. Sivagangapur.	56. Sivagangapur.	81. Sivagangapur.	146. Sivagangapur.
32. Sivagangapur.	57. Sivagangapur.	82. Sivagangapur.	147. Sivagangapur.
33. Sivagangapur.	58. Sivagangapur.	83. Sivagangapur.	148. Sivagangapur.
34. Sivagangapur.	59. Sivagangapur.	84. Sivagangapur.	149. Sivagangapur.
35. Sivagangapur.	60. Sivagangapur.	85. Sivagangapur.	150. Sivagangapur.
36. Sivagangapur.	61. Sivagangapur.	86. Sivagangapur.	151. Sivagangapur.
37. Sivagangapur.	62. Sivagangapur.	87. Sivagangapur.	152. Sivagangapur.
38. Sivagangapur.	63. Sivagangapur.	88. Sivagangapur.	153. Sivagangapur.
39. Sivagangapur.	64. Sivagangapur.	89. Sivagangapur.	154. Sivagangapur.
40. Sivagangapur.	65. Sivagangapur.	90. Sivagangapur.	155. Sivagangapur.
41. Sivagangapur.	66. Sivagangapur.	91. Sivagangapur.	156. Sivagangapur.
42. Sivagangapur.	67. Sivagangapur.	92. Sivagangapur.	157. Sivagangapur.
43. Sivagangapur.	68. Sivagangapur.	93. Sivagangapur.	158. Sivagangapur.
44. Sivagangapur.	69. Sivagangapur.	94. Sivagangapur.	159. Sivagangapur.
45. Sivagangapur.	70. Sivagangapur.	95. Sivagangapur.	160. Sivagangapur.
46. Sivagangapur.	71. Sivagangapur.	96. Sivagangapur.	161. Sivagangapur.
47. Sivagangapur.	72. Sivagangapur.	97. Sivagangapur.	162. Sivagangapur.
48. Sivagangapur.	73. Sivagangapur.	98. Sivagangapur.	163. Sivagangapur.
49. Sivagangapur.	74. Sivagangapur.	99. Sivagangapur.	164. Sivagangapur.
50. Sivagangapur.	75. Sivagangapur.	100. Sivagangapur.	165. Sivagangapur.

No. 3 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMALEE.

Subbiah Nageswarswami, son of Vanchala, aged 34 years, Teyyan,
municipality of Batticaloa Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15, clause 1 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner put in a petition in this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition stands read to 10th January 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may appear in this Court on the said date.

No. 2 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMALEE.

Appala Chokraswartha Vanchala Rangaswami, son of Subbanna,
Ashwariy Chetty, aged 35 years, 565 Telukave and schoolmaster
of Trincomalee Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15, clause (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner put in a petition in this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition stands read to 10th January 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may appear in this Court on the said date.

1st January 1919.

H. SALLAMADASA,
District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COLOMBO.

Subramaniya Karandana, son of Divanawasa Karandana, Thero-
dappanapalayam, Dhanaprasanna Mutt Petitioner (Insolvent).
Tamilan Chetti and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 9th day of December 1918, on the application of the above-named debtor, that all the creditors of the above named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 20th February 1919 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Colombo, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 5 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COLOMBO.

Divanawasa Karandana, son of Puligama Karandana at Vero-
dappanapalayam, Dhanaprasanna Mutt Petitioner (Insolvent).
Tamilan Chetti and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 10th day of December 1918, on the application of the above-named debtor, that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 20th February 1919 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Colombo, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 6 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COLOMBO.

Abd-ur-rehman Sahib, son of Nethada Sahib at Piliakkal Petitioner (Insolvent).
P. S. Pulayapudi Tangar and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 23rd day of December 1918, on the application of the above-named debtor, that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 20th February 1919 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Colombo, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 7 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COLOMBO.

Nalla Karandana, son of Mutha Karandana at Khorani Petitioner (Insolvent).
Dhanaprasanna Chetti and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 2nd day of December 1918, on the application of the above-named debtor, that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 20th February 1919 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Colombo, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 8 of 1918 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COLOMBO.

Sabbi Karandana, son of Vallal Karandana at Chaudrapuram,
Pallakal Mutt Petitioner (Insolvent).
N. S. Manayappa Chetti and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 19th day of December 1918, on the application of the above-named debtor, that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 20th February 1919 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Colombo, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 1 of 1918 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tuticorin.

K. T. Sundaram, son of Kandasami Kandasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).
 T. S. Sundaram, son of Kandasami Kandasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).
 Marutha Namasami and others, Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above named debtors have been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 25th day of November 1918, on the application of the above named debtors, that all the creditors of the above named debtors should prove their debts as soon as possible before 24th February 1919 and that a return may be made by delivery of a copy of the petition by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Tuticorin, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

No. 2 of 1918 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tuticorin.

Kandasami Namasami, son of Kandasami Namasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).
 T. S. Sundaram, son of Kandasami Kandasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above named insolvent petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Tuticorin, at 11 a.m. on 24th January 1919.

No. 3 of 1918 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tuticorin.

Kandasami Namasami, son of Kandasami Namasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).
 T. S. Sundaram, son of Kandasami Kandasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above named insolvent petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Tuticorin, at 11 a.m. on 24th January 1919.

No. 4 of 1918 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tuticorin.

Kandasami Namasami, son of Kandasami Namasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).
 T. S. Sundaram, son of Kandasami Kandasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above named insolvent petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Tuticorin, at 11 a.m. on 24th January 1919.

E. KANDASAMI RAO,

Tuticorin, 14th December 1918.

Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1918 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tuticorin.

In the matter of the insolvent of Kandasami Namasami.

Whereas a final dividend is to be distributed to the above named, all creditors should prove their debts on or before 24th January 1919. The claims of creditors failing to prove their debts will not be recognized.

No. 6 of 1918 (No. 2 of 1918 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tuticorin).

Kandasami Namasami, son of Kandasami Namasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).
 T. S. Sundaram, son of Kandasami Kandasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 15th December 1918, the above named petitioners were adjudged as insolvent. Creditors of the above named insolvent should prove their debts on or before 24th February 1919 by delivery of a copy of the petition by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Tuticorin, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

No. 7 of 1918 (No. 3 of 1918 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tuticorin).

Kandasami Namasami, son of Kandasami Namasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).
 T. S. Sundaram, son of Kandasami Kandasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 15th December 1918, the above named petitioners were adjudged as insolvent. Creditors of the above named insolvent should prove their debts on or before 24th February 1919 by delivery of a copy of the petition by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Tuticorin, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

No. 8 of 1918 (No. 4 of 1918 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tuticorin).

Kandasami Namasami, son of Kandasami Namasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).
 T. S. Sundaram, son of Kandasami Kandasami Kalipalayam, Tuticorin, Petitioner (Debitor).

Notice is hereby given that the above named petitioners have applied to this Court to declare them as insolvent and that the application is posted on 24th day of February 1919.

Tuticorin, 14th December 1918.

A. KANDASAMI RAO,

Official Receiver.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

PROSPECTING LICENSE.

The person named below has been granted a certificate of approval under the Mining Rules :—
 Name and address—Ekan Lalender by sonjee Panchayat of Nagpur
 Date of order governing the certificate—23rd December 1918.
 Area within which the person proposes to prospect or mine—Madras Territory.

Board of Revenue (Local Revenue),
 Madras, 18th December 1918.

H. R. PATE,
 Secretary.

DELEGATION OF POWERS.

Under section 2, sub-sections (4) and (5), of the Indian Revenue Act, 1918, and in exercise of the powers delegated to it by Government notification No. 18, dated the 26th June 1918, the Board of Revenue as Chief Revenue Authority directs that the notification published on page 1297 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 2nd July 1918, shall be amended by the addition of the following :—

Authority or officer.	Powers conferred.	Local area.
M. H. By. Ekan Lalender U. Rana Rao Ayyangar, General Assistant to the Collector of Godavari.	All the powers of a Collector under the Act, the powers of a District Collector in the matter of granting certificates in respect of mineral concessions in Nagpur & prescribed in rule 1 of Notification of the Government of Madras, No. 18, dated 26th May 1918, and all those of a Commissioner in regard to the revision of assessments made by other officers subordinate to the District Collector.	The Godavari District.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
 Madras, 1st December 1918.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 35.—By virtue of the powers delegated under clause XI of Government notification No. 48, dated 10th July 1918, published on pages 1293 and 1294 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th September 1918, Part I, the Commissioner at Bell, Akbari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes the following rules for the issue of licenses under section 12 of the Mines Act of 1917 for the opening of sandy gravel pits and for the opening of sandy shales for dolomite consumption to be used in the works of the Akbari and Separate Revenue in the village situated in the reserved schedule and having part of the village, and Srangavaripala taluk of the Tirupattur District :—

(1) Prospecting license shall be issued on the application of any member of a hill tribe whether a free-citizen or not, residing in any of the said villages, for not more than five years for each hill tribe.

(2) Applications for licenses must be made to the Inspector, Bell, Akbari and Customs Department in charge of the circle in which the tract is situated and must be accompanied by a receipt from a Government treasury officer or an authorized village headman for the payment of one rupee at the rate of 25 cents for each acre, No. 1-4, for each acre and 2 annas each for paddy or other crops.

(3) On receipt of an application, the Inspector will take steps to have the tract marked by an officer superior in rank to a petty officer and to issue the license.

(4) The license will be half-yearly in the case of minerals and sugar, i.e., they shall remain in force from the date of issue to the 31st March or the 30th September respectively following, and annual in the case of paddy and other crops, that is from the date of issue to the 30th September immediately following.

(5) Tally shall not be drawn thereon, nor shall any fee be attached to, any tally pending two until the tree has been marked by the proper officer.

(6) All tally shall be used for the consumption of the licensee and his family and no part of it shall be sold or conveyed to any place other than the licensee's house. The receipt of the tally in question representing one gallon must be returned by a permit which will be granted gratis by the Inspector.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Pangayam taluk.
 Srangavaripala taluk.

1. Pangayam.	4. Gumpala.	7. Berylam.*	10. Yampampala.*
2. Yampala.	5. Mutha.	8. Chappampala.*	11. Kumbala.
3. Berylam.	6. Berylam.	9. Gumpala.*	

* District of Tirupattur.

Taluk list.

1. Kumbala.	8. Yampala.	15. Kumbala.	22. Kumbala.
2. Kumbala.	9. Gumpala.	16. Kumbala.	23. Kumbala.
3. Kumbala.	10. Kumbala.	17. Kumbala.	24. Kumbala.
4. Kumbala.	11. Kumbala.	18. Kumbala.	25. Kumbala.
5. Kumbala.	12. Kumbala.	19. Kumbala.	26. Kumbala.
6. Kumbala.	13. Kumbala.	20. Kumbala.	27. Kumbala.
7. Kumbala.	14. Kumbala.	21. Kumbala.	28. Kumbala.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
 Madras, 18th December 1918.

Under section 4 (5) of the Madras Salt Act V of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, 1904, the Commissioner of Salt, Akkott and Coimbatore Districts, Madras, hereby defines the limits of the aforementioned salt factory in the Madras Presidency as under:—

Point factory: Kappanapalli, Marudaveera, Padi, and Kodiyappan villages; Tellicherry; Zoolie. North, from the salt factory house of the first mile on the Padi-Kodiyappan road along the southern bank of the road to the 4th halting place of the 2nd mile; east, from the 4th halting place of the 1st mile on the above road to the point where the road meets the west and 4th halting place of the 1st mile between halting places Nos. 1 and 2 of the 2nd mile on the road, and 4th mile of the 1st mile on the above road; south, from the 4th mile of the 1st mile of Kodiyappan, Kodiyappan, and Kappanapalli to the point where they meet the land road, road bearing the northern boundary at halting place No. 4 of the 2nd mile.

Board of Revenue (Coimbatore District),
Madras, 2nd January 1918.

F. GRHAM,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under sub-section (7) to section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, 1904, the Board of Revenue hereby divides the survey under section 17 (a) of the said Act of 1897, of the Thiruvallur Municipality in the Coimbatore District.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section 5 to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, 1904, the Board of Revenue hereby divides the survey under section 17 (a) of the said Act of 1897, of the Kumbakonam Municipality in the Coimbatore District.

Board of Revenue (Coimbatore District),
Madras, 21st December 1918.

F. SARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.

UNDEBTED PAY AND OTHER ALLOWANCES.

Notice is hereby given that pay and war allowances of the following individuals remain undischarged in the Salt Treasury of the Inspector, Salt, Akkott and Coimbatore Districts, Coimbatore District, Madras. If the persons concerned do not prefer these claims within three months from the date of the publication of this notice, the amount will be credited (with the treasury). Claims preferred after the expiry of the period of three months will not be taken notice of.—

War Allowance for May 1918.

Name.	Amount. Rs. & P.	Name.	Amount. Rs. & P.
Point factory—		Point factory—	
Kappanapalli, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 201	1 0 0	Kodiyappan, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 201	0 0 0
Kodiyappan, temporary 2nd grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0	Marudaveera, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Marudaveera, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	0 0 0	Marudaveera, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Thiruvallur factory—		Thiruvallur factory—	
Thiruvallur, 2nd, temporary 2nd grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0	Thiruvallur, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Thiruvallur, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	0 12 11	Thiruvallur, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Point factory—		Point factory—	
Point factory, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0	Point factory, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	0 12 11
Point factory, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0	Point factory, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	0 12 11

Supplemental pay for April 1918.

Name.	Amount. Rs. & P.	Name.	Amount. Rs. & P.
Point factory—		Point factory—	
Kappanapalli, temporary 2nd grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0	Kodiyappan, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Kodiyappan, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	0 0 0	Marudaveera, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Marudaveera, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	0 0 0	Marudaveera, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Thiruvallur factory—		Thiruvallur factory—	
Thiruvallur, 2nd, temporary 2nd grade pay, Rs. 100	0 0 0	Thiruvallur, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Thiruvallur, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	0 0 0	Thiruvallur, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Point factory—		Point factory—	
Point factory, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	0 0 0	Point factory, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0
Point factory, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	0 0 0	Point factory, 2nd, temporary second grade pay, Rs. 100	1 0 0

Fry for October 1918.

From.	Amount. Rs. & P.	To.	Amount. Rs. & P.
Wages for— Marriage, Rs. 100, being first grade pay, Rs. 100	100 0 0	Wages for— Marriage, Rs. 100, being first grade pay, Rs. 100	100 0 0
19th December 1918.		A. GOPALAKRISHNAN, Inspector, Rs. 100, and Civil Audit, Rs. 100.	

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 66 of 1918.

The following is republished for information.

Penalitary Post Office, Madras,
18th December 1918.

C. S. MIDDLETON,
1st Freemasonry Post Office.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 874.

CEDRA SEA—SEARAGAS TOWNSHIP—FANTASY BAY—SOUTH CHANNEL STRAITS. ADVISORY
IN THE MATTER OF THE "SEARAGAS" WRECK.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 818, notice is hereby given that the following alterations have been made in the marking of the Sinking wreck in the North Channel Entrance to the Fantasy Bay:—

The Sinking Wreck, Cedar and Cedar Bay have been discontinued.

A green buoy, gas-lighted, showing an oscillating white light every 3 seconds, thus:—

Light 4 seconds

Signal 4 seconds

has been secured half a cable to the south-eastward of the wreck. From the buoy, Temple Light-ward bears N. 45° W., magnetic, distant 4 miles. This buoy is to be heaved on the Sinking Wreck buoy.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Rangoon, 18th November 1918.

T. J. ELSDIDGE,
Acting Coast Inspector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DEFECTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Durand's Regiment,
dated at Poona, the 18th day of December 1918.

Number, rank and name, 19341, Private Philip K. Khan; age, 27 years; height, about 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, black; trade, clerk; date of enlistment 26th December 1916; place of enlistment, Lucknow; parish and assembly in which born, no record; date of desertion or absence, 12th December 1918; place of desertion or absence, Poona; marks, male left thumb; under these para's service.

M. J. KENNET, Captain,
Commanding 1st Battalion Durand's Regt.

Report of an absconder with leave from the 2-6th Battalion, Durand's Regiment, dated at Trichy, the 20th day of December 1918.

Number, rank and name, 19334, Private Egan David; age, 23 years 9 months; height, 5 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion, yellow; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 19th April 1915; place of enlistment, not known; parish and assembly in which born, not known; date of desertion or absence, between 18th and 19th December 1918; place of desertion or absence, between Comander's station and Ponnaswami station; marks, very dull; a venereal patient. Absconder while being transferred from British Station Hospital, Comander's, to British Station Hospital, Ponnaswami. Under these para's service.

G. S. MOLE, Captain,
Commanding 2nd Battalion Durand's Regt.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 61 Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery based at Bombay, this 26th day of December 1918.

Ranker, rank and name, 147954 George Garrison F.F.; age, 35 years 8 months; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, light brown; build, bristling; date of enlistment, 10th December 1918; place of enlistment Southborough, Lancashire; parish and county in which born, Wiltshire or Wills; date of desertion or absence, 10th December 1918; place of desertion or absence, Canby Sts., Marlow, U. K.; as date of absence reflecting from last or last tongue. Presently absent about 1000. No talent in possession.

(Signable)

Commanding 61 Heavy Battery, 2 G.A.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Garrison Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Lucknow, this 30th day of January 1919.

Ranker, rank and name, 91635, Private Jackson John; age, 42 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey; build, bulging; date of enlistment, 20th March 1918; place of enlistment, Southampton; parish and county in which born, Hampshire; date of desertion or absence, 10th December 1918; place of desertion or absence, Lucknow; under two years' service.

R. P. STUART, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding 1st Garrison Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CILS.

Tenders for the supply of oils to the Public Works Bureau for twelve months from 1st April 1919 to 31st March 1920 will be received by the undersigned on Monday the 25th February 1919. Sample oils should be sent with tenders.

Name.	Quantity.	Name.	Quantity.
1. Heavy engine oil	Gallons 2,500	6. Diesel engine oil	Gallons 2,500
2. Light engine oil	1,000	10. Lubricating oil	1,000
3. Diesel fuel oil	100	11. Diesel fuel oil	100
4. Lubricating oil	100	12. Diesel fuel oil	100
5. Diesel engine oil	100	13. Diesel fuel oil	100
6. Diesel engine oil	100	14. Diesel fuel oil	100
7. Diesel engine oil	100	15. Diesel fuel oil	100
8. Diesel engine oil	10,000	16. Diesel fuel oil	10,000

Public Works Bureau, Madras,
14th December 1918.

H. F. SACHCHIDRY,
Superintendent.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ELEPHANTS

Tenders for all of the following Government elephants will be offered for sale by auction at Puthambal (on the North Indian Railway) on the 25th January 1919:—

Name.	Registered age.	Sex.	Name.	Registered age.	Sex.
Pyramidi	2 years	Female	Pyramidi	24 years	Female
Demay	15 ½	Male	Demay	28 ½	Male
Pyramidi	24 ½	Female	Pyramidi	3 ½ years	Female
Pyramidi	12 ½	Male	Pyramidi	14 years	Male
Pyramidi	12 ½	Female	Pyramidi	5 ½	Female
Pyramidi	6 ½	Male	Pyramidi	2 months	Female
Pyramidi	8 ½	Male	Pyramidi	10	Female

Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 200 in currency notes before the beginning of the sale.

The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned on completion of the sale. Payment in full for successful sales is to be made on the 25th January 1919 to the Bank of Madras, Calcutta or Coimbatore, the amount of current deposit being refunded.

The deposit of any purchaser failing to pay the amount due on the prescribed date will be forfeited to Government.

No elephant may be removed until payment has been made.

Purchasers must take over their purchases on the 25th January 1919.

Government will not be responsible for any elephant sold but not removed on the 25th January 1919 and the purchaser of any unsuccessful elephant must pay for its keep at Rs. 2 per day with effect from that date.

If any purchase is not removed by the 25th January 1919 the sale will be considered cancelled.

The elephants will be sold without any reserve or other belongings and purchasers must provide their own clothes, etc. for their purchases.

Purchasers must bring their own elephants' attendants; Government mahouts cannot be engaged to accompany elephants to destination. Government are not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

Form—Puthambal on the North Indian Railway.

Camp, Nilgiris, 12th December 1918

C. D. MCKENZIE,
Inspector of Forests, Forest Dept.

REPAIRS TO MODAPPAI TANK

1. Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent appointed by him up to noon of the 1st February 1918 for the execution of repairs to Modappa tank No. 120 in Palihpet taluk.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 50, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of these tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. A tender should be sent in sealed covers accompanied by Tender for the work the name of the work or works being given without fail, or otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or sub-divisional offices.

6. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof as in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power of attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer, and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be done.

11. Date of completion of work—sixth September 1918

12. Starting the work—1st April 1918.

13. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The form before is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done—

Number or quantity, etc.	Description	Unit for estimation
100,000	Earthwork in heavy soil including the area and cutting the pond with 100 ft. x 10 ft. cut and 10 ft.	1,000 cu. ft.
Do.	Excavation of 10 ft. depth	Do.
Do.	Excavation of 15 ft. depth	Do.
1,000 cu. ft.	Excavation of 15 ft. depth for 100 ft. x 10 ft. cut	100 cu. ft.
1,000 cu. ft.	Excavation of 15 ft. depth for 100 ft. x 10 ft. cut	100 cu. ft.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

K. A. SETHUPATHI ATTENDAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR LOADING BRICKS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput subdivision, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 5 p.m. on 31st January 1918, for the work of loading and unloading of the following—Kilns 400,000 bricks, Vapour with the Kotturam and the Madhavapur, 100,000 bricks, Arayat north including Madhavapur 600,000 bricks, Arayat south 100,000 bricks and Vapour 100,000 bricks. The quantities with estimates about 1st of March 1918.

1. Nature of work—The contractor will load in bulk by means of buckets or such other means as may be required from the 100 tons of the following into open boats supplied for transport. He will supply string and wood for the boats, from glass to plate, and also all other materials supplied by Government. He will accept the rate fixed for the boats with tarpaulin provided by Government for the purpose. The tarpaulin will be stored by means of scales. The cost of the boats will be met with load made supplied by Government in such manner as may be directed by the officers of the Department. Payment will be made on a gross of 100 tons as estimated on a cargo at the Madras Depot.

2. Tenders may be made for any one or more or for all of the above. The tenderer should specify the rate per gross of 100 tons which he is willing to accept for each factory for which he is to load. 3. Goods containing tenders must be accompanied by a receipt for the work of loading and unloading at the Madras Depot Circle and should be accompanied by a receipt for payment at the Vapour or Madhavapur Depot Circle of a deposit in cash or security of Rs. 10 for each factory.

4. Successful tenderers will be required to make at once tender deposits in cash or security of Rs. 100 for each factory for the first loading of the contract and to execute the agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer, and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date his earnest money will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenderer nullified. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.

5. The right of signing or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the Department.

6. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, Vapour.

7. The deposits of successful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned on the full payment of the contract.

Officer and the contractor is agreed to the interpretation of the terms of the contract or the obligation thereunder. Such decision shall be final and binding on the contractor and shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

Chingapat Subdivision, Madras,
4th January 1919

M. J. HENDERSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR UNLOADING AND STORING SALT.

Salt-stacks will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, Chingapat subdivision, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot stack, up to 3 p.m. on 26th January 1919, for the work of unloading and storing at the Madras Depot, salt to be received there during the season of 1918 in the Madras Division (present estimate 20 lakhs or thereabouts). The operations should commence about 1st March 1919.

5. The contractor will be required to unload each day all the salt from all the boats arriving at the Madras Depot in the course of the day and to store it. The salt must be removed from the boats in strong and suitable burlaps to be supplied by the contractor and must be stored as directed by the Inspector unless—

(1) by being taken direct from the boats to the storage space, there weighed as Gwalager's or Kilby's gun scales and formed into bags of XXX gowns or such other dimensions as the Inspector may order; or

(2) by being placed on the second bunk and subsequently carried to the storage space and dealt with as in (1) or

(3) by being taken direct from the boats to the storage space, there weighed in expanded and compressed bags which must be stacked as ordered. The bags will be supplied by Government.

(4) by being placed on the second bunk and subsequently carried to the storage space and dealt with as in (3).

6. The tenderer should specify at what rates per gown of 120 mounds he is willing to execute the work of unloading and storage according to each of the methods described in clauses 5 above.

7. *Provisional tenderers* should be empowered "Quoties for the work of unloading and storing salt at Madras Depot" and should include a treasury receipt for payment of the Taper or Madras Depot note treasury of a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or treasury note.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to make at once a further deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or treasury note for the due fulfilment of the contract and to execute an agreement (the main conditions of which are set forth in the measure below) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and, in case of his failure to do so, his deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of his tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.

9. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the Department.

10. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Stack, Madras.

11. The deposit of successful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders while the deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

ANNEXURE.

1. *Period of the contract*.—The contract shall, unless cancelled as provided below, continue in force for the period of one year.

2. *Receipt of orders for unloading and storage*.—The contractor or his authorized agent shall attend each evening at 4 p.m. at the office of the officer in charge of the Madras Depot to receive orders as to the quantity of salt to be stored, the number of mounds required, the manner of storage and other matters to be observed in connection with the unloading and storing of salt on the following day.

3. *Supply of labour*.—The contractor shall on every day supply able-bodied labourers in such number as the officer in charge of the depot may direct.

4. *Unloading of salt*.—The contractor shall cause the labourers to unload each day by means of burlaps all the salt from all boats arriving at the depot in the course of the day from the under-mentioned forwarding stations, Viz., Rajahmundry, with its two extensions and the Godavari, Nizampur, with the Theil extension, Andhra Pradesh and Vellore.

5. *Supply of burlaps*.—The contractor shall supply strong and suitable burlaps to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the depot for the purpose.

6. *Receipt of salt*.—The contractor shall see that all the boats arriving at the depot are unloaded prior to 3 p.m. on the day after their arrival unless he shall have obtained specific orders from the officer in charge of the depot to the contrary.

7. *Mode of storage*.—Salt shall be stored by the contractor either (a) by weighing by means of Gwalager's or Kilby's gun scales into bags of XXX gowns or of such other dimensions as the officer in charge of the depot may direct; (b) by weighing into bags of two mounds each by means of expansion, the bags being supplied by Government.

8. *In the case of storage in bags* the contractor shall take the tare of the empty bags prior to weighing, stack the mounds of bags with double braces provided by himself with them in the storage space in such number and manner as may be pointed out by the officer in charge of the depot, and shall, if so required, store the stacks of bags with tarpaulins provided by Government.

9. *Supply of paper for stamps*.—The contractor shall, in the case of storage by weighing on Gwalager's or Kilby's gun scales, employ not less than (10) twenty-four adult coolies for each scale used. He shall move them to work each day at such place or places as may from time to time be pointed out by the officer in charge of the depot as such work in the said places shall require the contractor under clause 5 to pay to them on that day.

8. *Stowing of bags*.—The contractor shall, in the case of damage to warehouses at Georgetown or Killybegs, supply (a) free sufficient labour for stowing each XXX gunn bag as it is stowed, subject to the orders of the officer in charge of the depot.

10. *Supply of labour for stowing of bags*.—The contractor shall, in the case of stores in bags, supply not less than eight men for each day such work is done, and three male coolies for each day such work is done, and for the purpose of stowing, bagging, or unloading the contents of the bags and returning them to the nearest wharf again.

11. *Hours of work*.—Unloading and weighing shall be commenced by 7 a.m. each day. The weighing of the salt and the loading of the bags or stacking of the bags shall be completed by 5 p.m.

12. *Protection of material salt on platform*.—The contractor shall secure his labourers to protect and remove every article against damage by salt or otherwise with materials supplied by Government such salt as may remain unweighed upon the platform and to remove the same for storage as far as when required and to be accountable to the officer in charge of the depot for the materials supplied.

13. *Repulsion of contractor's labour*.—The officer in charge of the depot may, without cause assigned, summarily expel from the depot any coolies employed under the contract by the contractor and found drunk or otherwise misbehaving themselves within the depot premises.

14. *The contractor to carry out the duties of office*.—The contractor shall, at all times during the continuance of the contract, carry out the directions issued from time to time by the officer in charge of the depot as regard to the execution of the contract.

15. *Responsibility for articles received or returned*.—The contractor shall give or take receipts for each article or material landed, sent to, or returned by him as the case may be, in accordance with the instructions of the officer in charge of the depot.

16. *Liability for articles not properly accounted for*.—The contractor shall pay the Secretary of State for all salt, articles, or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, while in his care, even in any such cases or neglect on his part or on that of his agents and servants. The quantity of salt and the number of articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for shall be determined by the officer in charge of the depot.

17. *Rate of recovery*.—Recovery shall be made from the contractor for salt lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for at the rate of five annas per hundred together with twice the duty on the salt for the time being in issue. For other articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for recovery shall be made at such rate as the Commissioner may determine.

18. *Penalty for dealing with departmental officers privately*.—The contractor shall not have pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever with any officer of the department.

19. *Contract not to be assigned*.—The contractor shall not assign the contract directly or indirectly to any person or persons, nor permit any person or persons to interfere in the performance thereof without the permission of the Commissioner.

20. *Amount of payment*.—The contractor shall present every fortnight to the Assistant Commissioner, Civil, Military and Customs Department, Georgetown, a bill for the amount of the contract for the week done. Payment for each bill shall be made to him within seven days of the receipt of the bill.

21. *Notice of deposit to contractor*.—Upon complete fulfilment of the terms of this contract by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the latter shall return the deposit to the contractor.

22. *Penalty for breach of condition of the contract and alterations to conditions*.—In case of failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of the contractor to fulfill all or any one or more or any part of any two or more of the previous conditions contained, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to assign the contract by notice in writing to the contractor and to enter into such other arrangement as the contractor may think fit. The contractor shall be accountable to the Commissioner for any loss or damage so caused, but shall not be entitled to claim any savings below the rates payable to him under the contract which the Commissioner may be able to effect. In cases in which the Commissioner does not assign the contract, the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may alter the work or any portion thereof himself and recover the cost of such working from the contractor; or any such other sum, if he thinks fit, but the contractor in any sum not exceeding Rs. 50 on any one occasion. Such sum shall be paid within seven days of its imposition.

23. *Delivery of sums due from the contractor*.—It shall be lawful for the Assistant Commissioner to deduct and retain all sums payable to the department under the contract from the amount deposited under clause 3 before or from any sums due to the contractor at the time of payment of his bill. If at any time three sums or the contractor's deposit or both be less than the sums which may be due from the contractor to the Secretary of State, then in that case the contractor, his executors, administrators or representatives shall forthwith repay to the Secretary of State the balance of such sums.

24. *Interpretation of dispute*.—The contractor shall abide by the decision of the Commissioner in case of any dispute or difference of opinion arising between the Commissioner and any officer of the department and the contractor as regard to the interpretation of the terms of this contract or the execution thereunder. Such decision shall be final and binding on the contractor and shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

Chengal Subdivision, Madras,
4th January 1909.

M. J. HICKFORD,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICES FOR SUPPLY OF LABOUR FOR DEPOSIT OF SALT AT THE MADRAS NAUT DEPOT.

Small tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the Office of the Engineer, Madras Depot Circle, up to 8 p.m. on 28th January 1910 for the supply of labour for the issue of salt at the Madras Naut Depot during the year 1910-11. Tenders will be opened from 10 a.m. onwards at the Madras Naut Depot after weighing by means of G.S. or Killybegs scale or to bags of salt which has been stored in two hundred bags.

3. *Release of work for which labour is to be supplied:—*

(a) In the case of sacks from bags stored after weighing of the salt by means of Gwing's pans or Kelly's pan scales:—

- (1) Taking two of granules and weighing;
- (2) Uncovering bags for turn and stacking carefully the tiles removed from them in such place and in such manner as may be required by the Officer in charge of the Madras Depot;
- (3) Weighing by measurement in any scales allowed;
- (4) Carefully stitching up the ends of the bags with double twine supplied either—
 - (a) by the contractor or the department; or
 - (b) by the contractor himself, in which case the quality of the twine shall be such as to meet with the approval of the officer in charge of the depot;
- (5) Transporting the bags to and loading them on to wagons or carts as required by the contractor or by the officer in charge of the depot, and shunting wagons when necessary;
- (6) Fencing the loaded wagons over the weighbridge for weighing or checkweighment, in the case of sacks for rail transport and in the case of other sacks taking as many of the filled bags as may be required to the checkweighment shed, to enable the checkweighing officer to checkweigh such percentage of the total number as he considers to be required by the departmental orders; and
- (7) Refencing and covering the remaining bags stored for issue of salt, and storing the place where salt has been issued in such manner as may be required by the officer in charge of the depot.

(a) In the case of sacks in bags of salt which has been stored in two named bags:—

- (1) Transporting the bags, and loading them on to wagons or carts as required by the contractor or by the officer in charge of the depot, and shunting wagons when necessary; and
- (2) Fencing the loaded wagons over the weighbridge for weighing or checkweighment in the case of sacks for rail transport and, in the case of other sacks, taking as many of the filled bags as may be required to the checkweighment shed, to enable the checkweighing officer to checkweigh such percentage of the total number as he considers to be required by the departmental orders.

3. *Covers containing tenders should be stamped "Tenders for the supply of labour for the issue of salt at the Madras Depot" and each cover should enclose a treasury receipt for payment at the Madras Depot Circle Treasury of a deposit in cash or currency notes of Rs. 100.*

4. *Tenders should specify separately the rates for rail transport and for horse carts, the rate at which they are proposed to supply labour per bag for each platform:—*

A. *Per bag of salt issued from bags stored after weighing of salt in Gwing's pans or Kelly's pan scales:—*

		When labour and other materials are supplied by the department.		When labour and other materials are not supplied by the department.	
		Issue for rail transport.	Issue for horse carts.	Issue for rail transport.	Issue for horse carts.
Platform I ..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Do. II North ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. II South ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. III ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. IV East ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. IV West ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. V ..	..	..	..	..	..

B. *Per bag of salt issued from bags stacked under the bag storage system:—*

		When labour and other materials are supplied by the department.		When labour and other materials are not supplied by the department.	
		Issue for rail transport.	Issue for horse carts.	Issue for rail transport.	Issue for horse carts.
Platform I ..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Do. II North ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. II South ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. III ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. IV East ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. IV West ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. V ..	..	..	..	..	..

5. *The successful tenderer will be required to make a further deposit of Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract and to execute a contract (the main conditions of which are set forth in the annexure hereto) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure to do so, the deposit made will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenderer cancelled. The necessary stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.*

6. *The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.*

7. *Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector Madras Depot Circle, near Elephant Gate, Madras.*

8. *The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.*

ANNEXURE.

1. *Form of the contract.*—The contract shall, unless amended as provided for below, remain in force for the period of one year from 1st April 1919 to 31st March 1920.

3. *Notice to the contractor of the period of issue of salt*—The officer in charge of the Madras Depot shall give notice to the contractor each morning of the probable extent of the issue of salt on the following day. The extent of issue shall be subject to the limits noted below:—

Station No.	Maximum number of bags.	Remarks.
II North and South ..	10	When salt is to be received from heaps situated within 5 spaces of the extreme end of the platform.
	20	In other cases.
IV East and West ..	20	When salt is to be received from heaps situated within 5 spaces from the south end of the platform.
	20	In other cases.

4. *Description of the salt*—The contractor shall supply such issue in bulk at the Madras Depot, not later than 7 a.m. on each day on which issue of salt is to take place, strong and unadulterated in such measure as may be necessary to deal with the issue of which notice has been given. The contractor in charge of the depot shall be the police whether the number supplied is adequate or not, and if he requires more salt, they must be supplied.

5. *Issue of supplies of salt*—The filling of the bags and the loading of the tied bags on to wagons, which operations should be carried on simultaneously, shall be completed before 9 p.m. in the case of issue for salt transport. Bags for issue and consignments shall be taken to the discharge platform shall not later than 3 p.m. All loaded wagons shall be made ready for discharge on the next day, not later than 12 p.m. on the day all issue, unless salt or other issue or cases beyond the contractor's control but not arising from his own or from his agent's default or neglect prevent.

6. *Payment of damages charges*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

7. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

8. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

9. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

10. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

11. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

12. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

13. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

14. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

15. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

16. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

17. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

18. *Contractor to employ or supply labour*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any damages to other charges that the merchants or the department may be liable to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand, if, after due notice to the contractor, wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges in which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons are detached from the depot.

17. *Receipt of moneys due from the contractor.*—It shall be lawful for the Assistant Commissioner to deduct and retain all moneys payable to the department under the contract from the amount deposited by the contractor or from moneys due to the contractor at the time of payment of his bills. If there moneys or the contractor's deposit or both be less than the moneys due from the contractor at any time to the Secretary of State, then, in that case, the contractor, his executors, administrators or representatives shall forthwith repay to the Secretary of State the balance of such moneys. When the deposit is in the form of Government promissory notes, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to sell and dispose of and for such purpose to endorse on behalf of the contractor all or any of such Government promissory notes and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Secretary of State.

18. *Payment of moneys.*—The contractor shall abide by the decision of the Commissioner in case of any dispute or difference of opinion arising between the Commissioner or any officer of the department and the contractor in regard to the interpretation of the terms of the contract or the obligations thereunder. Such decision shall be final and binding on the contractor and shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

Chingbooth Publications, Madras,
4th January 1913.

H. J. KERSEFORD,
Assistant Commissioner.

AUCTIONEERS FOR SALE OF STATIONERY ARTICLES.

Advertisements will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, up to 10th January, 1913 for the sale in public auction of articles of stationery including second-hand typewriters, etc., ordered to be issued as designed, unalterable or not required for use.

CONDITIONS.

1. Applicants should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Auctioneer" and should contain full information regarding the applicant's present occupation, age and the value of his movable property or proportion owned by him. A tender deposit of Rs. 25 should be made into the Bank of Madras and the bank receipt sent with the application. No such will be accepted.

2. The value of typewriters and other articles retained in a year will amount to about Rs. 2,500. The extent of commission required in the sale proceeds should be clearly specified.

3. The auction sales shall be conducted in the office premises at least once a quarter. Before the auction sales are held, notice of such sales in English, Tamil and Telugu shall be circulated broadcast and shall also be advertised in the local newspapers at the end of the prices appointed as auctioneers.

4. The person appointed as auctioneer shall be responsible for the complete collection of the sale proceeds and for remitting them into the Bank of Madras within a fortnight from the date of the auction sale, and in the event of any loss arising therefrom he shall be held responsible for the loss.

5. Should the applicant withdraw his application, his tender deposit of Rs. 25 shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful applicant shall be required to deposit Rs. 100 for the faithful discharge of his duties together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (a form of which may be seen at office) within a week from the date of his appointment as auctioneer. Should he not do so, his tender deposit of Rs. 25 shall be forfeited and his application considered as cancelled.

7. The successful applicant reserves to himself the right of rejecting applications without assigning any reason therefor.

8. Any further information required can be obtained from the office manager on working days between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

A. E. L. TOTTERHAM,
Superintendent of Stationery.

Madras, 10th December 1912.

FOR SALE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE IRON EXPLOSIVE BULBS, 1914, which include the value for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and transportation of explosive issued by the Government of India. Rs. 1 per copy.

FOR THE TRANSPORT AND DESTRUCTION OF EXPLOSIVES AT THE PORT OF MADRAS. Rs. 4 per copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 106 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.O.,
AND AT AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Indian Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Royal Court Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for printing and postage.]

Report on Indian Constitutional History, 1909. Royal Sec. Board. Rs. 1 (5 s.).

LIST OF CHARTERED COMPANIES IN INDIA. JAMES FREDERICK DUNN, corrected up to 1st December 1912. 2004 srs. Rs. 4 (4 s.).

ROBERT'S SHAMPOO CHARTER. Forty-eighth and forty-ninth list of amendments to Volume I. Each, 100 s (5 s.). Forty-first and forty-second list of amendments to Volume II. Each, 75 s (5 s.).

MADRAS AMBASSADOR. MADRAS, PART II. Sixteenth and seventeenth list of amendments. Each, 100 s (5 s.).

VACANCIES.

Advertisements invited from duly qualified candidates who have passed the Lower School examination from the College at Tripunivayal, Madras, for the vacant post of Junior Engineer 2nd Class in the North Arcot district on a salary of Rs. 30—35—38 (annual) per annum.

Applicants stating age, qualifications and previous experience should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th January 1919.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
24th December 1918.

F. C. DUTY,
Collector.

Advertisements invited from candidates possessing the draughtsman's survey certificate (Government) (Intermediate) for the post of Draughtsman in the District Forest Office, West Vellore, Tanjore (North Arcot district), on a pay of Rs. 25 per annum.

1. The post is full time, but will be reduced from year to year.

2. Preference will be given to candidates who have worked in a District Forest Office.

3. Particulars regarding age, tests passed, etc., should be given in the applications, which should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th January 1919. Copies of instructions, if any, may also be sent.

Tanjore, 15th December 1918.

K. A. CHENNAIAH,
District Forest Officer.

Advertisements invited for the post of Minor Irrigation clerk-draughtsman attached to the Collector's Office, Karaikal, on Rs. 25—35 from persons duly qualified for the post. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th January 1919. The vacancy is for the present likely to last for one year.

Karaikal Collector's Office,
15th December 1918.

G. F. BRACKENBURY,
Collector.

Persons qualified to take over the various mechanical installations in the King Institute, Querry, Madras. The installations consist of a small refrigerating plant, a small electrical plant, a small pumping plant, an oil gas plant and a steam sterilizer. Salary Rs. 100 to 125 with time quarters. Applications with curriculum and recent testimonials bearing witness to competence and regular habits should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th January 1919.

The King Institute, Querry,
15th December 1918.

F. M. GIBSON,
Director.

Advertisements invited from duly qualified candidates by examination rules for acting and permanent posts in Journalism. Examination and Proficiency tests offered in the Journalism department, varying salary of Rs. 10, 25 and 35. A knowledge of Telugu is necessary.

Tanjore, 15th December 1918.

D. UMANAHESWARA RAO,
Deputy Collector.

Advertisements invited from candidates holding Completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate for acting clerk's post on Rs. 24, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 in the Cotton Factory, Aranyakadu (The S.I. Co.). Preference will be given to those who have passed Type writing examination.

Cotton Factory Office, Aranyakadu,
24th December 1918.

A. M. URSCHART, Major, B.A.,
Assistant Superintendent in charge.

Advertisements invited from candidates duly qualified under the rules for permanent and sub. posts of clerks on Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 in this office. Preference will be given to those whose mother tongue is Telugu and who have passed the type-writing examination, secondary or intermediate grade. The applicants must be prepared to work with their own machine for the present. Successful applicants will be on probation for six months. Applications should be sent so as to reach this office before the 15th January 1919.

Madurai, 15th December 1918.

T. RAMA RAO PANTULU,
District Officer.

Advertisements invited from Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders for clerk's posts on Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 in Railway divisions with chance of promotion if their work is found satisfactory. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

Bellary, 24th December 1918.

S. VENKATASARASU PANTULU,
Senior Divisional Officer.

Advertisements invited from candidates duly qualified under the Government Service Examination Rules for the post of third photographic draftsman on Rs. 25—35 (annual) in the office of the Archaeological Survey Department, Madras Circle, Madras. The appointment is permanent.

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but the selected candidate will be on probation for six months and withdrawn only if his work is found satisfactory.

Applicants with specimens of work in Photography and Freshet Drawing should be sent as in to reach the office on or before the 22d January 1915.

Madras, 2nd January 1915.

A. B. IYENGHURST,
Superintendent, Architectural Survey.

'PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.'

On or after 22d January 1915, I intend leaving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 4th December 1914. V. SUNDANAM AYYAR.

On or after 16th January 1915, I intend leaving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Trichinopoly, 6th December 1914. C. NAHATHANAWARL.

On or after 22d January 1915, I intend leaving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 7th December 1914. R. GERRACHARI.

On or after 16th January 1915, I intend leaving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 8th December 1914. M. SUBRAMANIAM NUDALITH.

On or after 16th January 1915, I intend leaving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 8th December 1914. T. RAJAGOPAL.

On or after 16th January 1915, I intend leaving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th December 1914. U. RAMACHANDRAN.

On or after 22nd January 1915, I intend leaving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th December 1914. K. M. DURASWAMI AYYANGAR.

On or after 22d January 1915, I intend leaving High Court to send me as an Attorney thereof.
Trichinopoly, 20th December 1914. V. KRISHNAN.

I, C. M. Kishorevarni, shall know him to know as K. Krishna Shanmukhi.
Madras, 1st January 1915.

M. K. BHARATHI.

STATE OF ALABAMA ANNUAL (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras having given notice that he is administering from the 22d December 1914 the estate of Alabamu Annual (deceased), late of Madras, under the provisions of section 32 of the Administration-General's Act, 1915, without any grant of administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 22d January 1915 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and with no regard to such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established in his administration.

Madras, 18th December 1914.

D. CHAMBER,
Deputy Administrator-General.

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE UNDER SECTION 48 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the 26th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, application has been made to the Local Government for a licence for the association under the name of the "Sister Hindu Madras" Edward School Committee" to be registered with limited liability but without the word "limited" in its name.

1. The main object for which the association is proposed to be established is to make necessary arrangements for erecting and managing the institution which is called "The Sister Hindu Madras" Edward School, Madras, and its fixtures and furniture which shall hereafter come into existence in future acquisitions.

2. The other objects of the association are set out in further in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of the "Sister Hindu Madras" Edward School Committee" at present located in the premises of the building which is called "The Sister Hindu Madras" Edward School, Madras" belonging to the Hindu Madras of Madras, Madras District, in the Madras Presidency.

3. Notice is hereby given that any person, company or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government or before the 22d January 1915, and by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Madras Department (if desired).

Madras, 18th August 1914

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secy. to Govt. (Madras) Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1916.

[Price, 4 annas.]

REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

General summary.—The following table summarises the value of the sea-borne trade, both foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, for the year ending 31st March 1916, compared with the value for the preceding two years and with the average for the five years ending 1914-15:—

A.—Foreign.	Average for five years ending 1914-15.	1914-15.			Increase or Decrease in 1915-16.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Coasting.	Imports.	Exports.
Imports—						
Merchandise	28,42,35,344	31,42,35,303	35,45,38,328	17,35,12,344	—	47,38,321
Exports—						
Foreign merchandise—exported.	26,31,42,3	31,38,373	31,38,373	25,12,312	+	2,66,776
Indian produce	39,35,1,644	39,34,4,304	32,37,47,323	38,38,37,349	—	5,39,35,123
Gold, Diamonds	2,32,47,391	32,34,37,324	75,31,39,339	24,34,31,379	—	4,37,32,321
Total, Foreign Trade	30,86,32,434	35,11,47,398	35,76,38,399	32,34,71,345	—	5,38,35,344
Coasting Trade—						
Imports—						
Indian produce	5,45,30,394	6,34,35,338	5,37,36,373	5,37,36,373	+	5,37,36,373
Foreign merchandise	3,37,11,395	32,34,373	31,37,35,338	31,37,35,338	—	3,37,11,395
Total, Imports	8,82,41,389	9,37,47,358	8,74,37,354	8,74,37,354	—	8,74,37,354
Exports—						
Indian produce	5,21,36,323	5,26,37,353	5,11,37,340	5,11,37,340	—	5,11,37,340
Foreign merchandise	3,32,34,341	38,39,383	39,37,341	39,37,341	—	39,37,341
Total, Exports	8,53,70,664	9,34,74,683	9,37,74,683	9,37,74,683	—	9,37,74,683
Total, Coasting Trade	14,36,12,053	14,72,12,036	14,72,12,036	14,72,12,036	—	14,72,12,036
Grand Total, Foreign Trade	30,86,32,434	35,11,47,398	35,76,38,399	32,34,71,345	—	5,38,35,344
Grand Total, Coasting Trade	14,36,12,053	14,72,12,036	14,72,12,036	14,72,12,036	—	14,72,12,036
Government Transactions—						
Imports	39,37,311	39,37,311	39,37,311	39,37,311	—	39,37,311
Exports	1,39,393	1,39,393	1,39,393	1,39,393	—	1,39,393
Coasting	11,34,393	11,34,393	11,34,393	11,34,393	—	11,34,393
Imports	11,34,393	11,34,393	11,34,393	11,34,393	—	11,34,393
Exports	1,39,393	1,39,393	1,39,393	1,39,393	—	1,39,393
Total, Government Transactions	52,11,393	52,11,393	52,11,393	52,11,393	—	52,11,393
Total, Trade	30,86,32,434	35,11,47,398	35,76,38,399	32,34,71,345	—	5,38,35,344

Note.—Throughout this Review all figures relating to imports and exports of Treasuries have been included.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency was Rs. 4,533 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 504 lakhs, or 9 per cent, as compared with that of the preceding year, and of Rs. 288 lakhs, or 5 per cent, as compared with the average for the five years ending 1914-15. Government transactions amounted to Rs. 523 lakhs, or Rs. 389 lakhs more than those in 1915-16. The large increase is due to purchases of tanned hides for the War Office at Home being recorded under Government transactions and not under private merchandises.

The effect of the war on all foreign trade continued to be felt severely, and the difficulties in obtaining sufficient railway transport and steamer tonnage were accentuated. The restrictions imposed on a variety of imports and exports on account of military and political considerations continued, and with exchange difficulties, helped to hinder trade. The volume of trade actually declined to a much larger extent than the figures in the above table indicate, because the values for most of the commodities imported and exported were considerably higher than in normal times.

Foreign trade, including Government transactions, declined from Rs. 4,154 lakhs to Rs. 3,472 lakhs, or by 16 per cent; while *Coasting trade* improved from Rs. 1,163 lakhs to Rs. 1,359 lakhs, or by 15 per cent. Excluding Government transactions, *foreign trade* declined by 25 per cent, while *coasting trade* improved by 15 per cent.

Under *foreign trade*, imports of private merchandise recorded from Rs. 1,330-54 lakhs to Rs. 1,350-11 lakhs, or by 8 per cent, due to smaller receipts of metals, railway materials, motor vehicles, machinery and millwork, mineral oils, gold and silver thread, paper and pasteboard, provisions, soap, hardware and instruments, while there were increased values under opium, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, postal articles, matches and living animals.

Exports declined from Rs. 2,591-27 lakhs to Rs. 1,874 lakhs, or by 35 per cent. If the figures for tanned hides and skins shipped under Government control are added, the decline would be reduced to 24 per cent. The decrease occurs mainly under manufactures, tea, raw jute, sugar, wool and leather, raw skins, palmistry fibre and cotton twist and yarn, but there were slight increases under silk, rubber and cotton manufactures.

Under *Coasting trade*, imports of private merchandise improved slightly from Rs. 412-75 lakhs to Rs. 413-95 lakhs, larger imports of raw and tanned hides, cotton twist and yarn and kerosene oil having been counterbalanced by smaller imports of grain and pulses and, timberwood. Exports rose from Rs. 558-43 lakhs to Rs. 700-60 lakhs, or by 27 per cent, the result of larger shipments of raw cotton, groundnuts, coffee and opium.

Balance of trade.—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise under foreign trade during the past five years:—

	Private			Private and Government		
	Imports.	Exports.	Balance of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance of exports over imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14	14,794,224	16,195,722	1,401,498	16,719,249	16,119,016	600,233
1914-15	15,212,899	17,807,769	2,594,870	18,453,654	16,491,614	1,962,040
1915-16	11,200,140	14,002,118	2,801,978	13,411,811	16,409,355	3,000,544
1916-17	15,811,179	16,811,627	1,000,448	15,851,134	15,400,000	451,134
1917-18	11,295,000	17,314,000	6,019,000	11,269,711	17,219,711	5,950,000

Customs revenue.—The following table shows the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, realized in the Madras Presidency:—

	Average for the preceding 10 years		1916-17.		1917-18.		Increase or decrease in 1917-18	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (including duty on salt)	48,20,714	47,48,975	46,31,261	—	46,31,261	—	2,89,453	—
Import duty on salt	4,261	—	4,261	—	4,261	—	—	—
Export duty	1,05,514	16,78,771	16,78,771	—	16,78,771	—	—	—
Total, Gross duty	53,30,489	64,27,746	63,14,293	—	63,14,293	—	3,38,484	—
Rebates and Drawbacks—								
Imports	—	1,40,222	—	1,40,222	—	1,40,222	—	—
Exports	—	91,214	—	91,148	—	91,148	—	—
Total	—	2,31,436	—	2,31,370	—	2,31,370	—	—
Total, Net duty	53,30,489	61,96,310	63,14,293	—	63,14,293	—	3,38,484	—

The total gross revenue was Rs. 106-84 lakhs, an increase over the previous year of Rs. 4-56 lakhs, or 4 per cent. The amount of import duty realized improved from Rs. 67-00 lakhs to Rs. 64-56 lakhs, or by 8 per cent, partly as a result of reduced rates of duty on cotton piece-goods leviable under the revised tariff of March 1917,

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Foreign
Imports

The total value under this head increased from Rs. 124-83 lakhs to Rs. 215-51 lakhs.

Liquors—

Liquors.	Average for five years ending 1913-14		1916-17.		1917-18.		Increase or decrease in 1917-18.	
	Gallons.	Export Lakhs.	Gallons.	Export Lakhs.	Gallons.	Export Lakhs.	Gallons.	Export Lakhs.
Ale, beer and port, etc.	102,113	4-43	101,613	2-91	113,121	9-77	+ 11,508	+ 6-86
Spirits—								
Whisky	79,437	8-59	81,215	8-36	87,443	8-79	+ 3,228	+ 4-43
Brandy	36,502	3-56	37,679	4-03	37,867	4-70	+ 3,365	+ 6-78
Other spirits	29,118	1-31	33,719	2-96	18,771	1-61	- 14,947	- 6-79
Total, spirits	145,057	12-46	152,513	15-35	163,181	15-10	+ 10,668	+ 3-75
Wine	30,308	2-78	31,413	1-91	22,685	1-07	- 8,728	- 6-81
Total, liquors	175,365	15-24	183,926	17-26	185,866	16-17	+ 11,941	+ 1-92

The total imports of liquors showed a decline of 18 per cent in quantity but the value rose by 9 per cent. Imports of malt liquors declined by 8 per cent in quantity, those from the United Kingdom having fallen by 45,567 gallons, or 42 per cent. Japan increased her supply of bottled beer from 9,521 gallons to 31,857 gallons. Eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty gallons of malt liquors were imported from Victoria for the first time. Imports of ale and beer in bulk declined from 55,122 gallons to 20,169 gallons, while those in bottles increased from 61,496 gallons to 89,727 gallons.

Imports of spirits fell by 30,880 gallons, or 29 per cent, in quantity, but rose by Rs. 125 lakhs in value. Imports of brandy were less by 21,491 gallons, or 44 per cent, as supplies from France and Holland were short. Whisky however increased by 1,754 gallons, or 2 per cent. This increase is attributed to importers' desire to hold stocks against anticipated difficulties in getting out supplies from Russia on account of the shortage of shipping. Imports of other sorts of spirits declined by 19 per cent, 11,551 gallons of cognac, 5,660 gallons of gin, 1,395 gallons of rum and 763 gallons of liqueurs were imported against 8,512, 13,551, 2,644 and 741 gallons respectively, in 1916-17.

Imports of wines fell by 42 per cent, the decline being most marked under port wines.

Provisions and oilman's stores.—Imports under this head declined by Rs. 907 lakhs to Rs. 21-51 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom dropped considerably from Rs. 22-94 lakhs to Rs. 8-88 lakhs, while those from the Straits Settlements and the United States improved from Rs. 6-24, and Rs. 1-20 lakhs to Rs. 6-68 and Rs. 7-43 lakhs respectively. Rice and other cereals declined from Rs. 8-88 lakhs to Rs. 1-22 lakhs, condensed milk from Rs. 3-63 lakhs to Rs. 3-19 lakhs, condensed and bottled provisions from Rs. 2-65 lakhs to Rs. 1-45 lakhs and other sorts of provisions (excluding miscellaneous foods) from Rs. 7-43 lakhs to Rs. 3-35 lakhs. The only item that showed any improvement was *farinaceous and grain food* which rose from Rs. 9-68 lakhs to Rs. 13-72 lakhs, smaller supplies from the United Kingdom being made up by larger supplies from the Straits Settlements and the United States of America.

Imports of *unmanufactured tobacco* amounted to 151,525 lb., or more than twice *Foreign* as much as in the previous year, and its value increased from Rs. 1,116 lakhs to *Imports*, Rs. 2,23 lakhs. In previous years the United Kingdom and Holland have supplied most of our tobacco, but it appears that purchases have now been made direct from the countries where the tobacco is grown. Imports from the United Kingdom and Holland therefore declined from 35,594 lb. and 51,705 lb. to 12,496 lb. and 50,560 lb. respectively, whereas imports direct from Sumatra and Java, which were formerly negligible, amounted to 29,235 lb. and 70,400 lb. respectively. The United States of America also sent increased quantities, viz., 7,109 lb. instead of 1939 lb.

Imports of *cigarettes* rose by 44 per cent in quantity. The United Kingdom supplied 192,521 lbs. against 152,044 lbs.

II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head increased from Rs. 8205 lakhs to Rs. 10563 lakhs.

Oils.—The quantity of mineral oil showed a fall of 45 per cent and the value 52 per cent. The imports of foreign *kerosene oil*, which represented 51 per cent of the total quantity of foreign mineral oil imported, amounted to over 5½ million gallons valued at Rs. 2384 lakhs, a fall of 49 per cent in quantity and 50 per cent in value. Almost the whole quantity was supplied by the United States of America but wear of 'tankers', many of which have been commandeered for war purposes, limited the supplies. *Bulk oil* declined from 9.9 million gallons to 5.1 million gallons, or by 17 10 per cent, and *case oil* from 1.8 million gallons to 1.5 million gallons, or by 17 per cent. The average price of foreign *kerosene oil* rose from 8 annas 4 pias per gallon to 10 annas. Imports of *Beross oil* slightly improved from 18 million gallons valued at Rs. 65.25 lakhs to 19.4 million gallons valued at Rs. 67.68 lakhs. About 2.4 million gallons of *liquid fuel* valued at Rs. 9.75 lakhs were imported, a decline of 14 per cent.

Imports of foreign *lubricating oil* amounted to 711,596 gallons, a rise of 5 per cent, while those from Burma increased considerably from 178,630 gallons to 714,932 gallons.

For the first time during the last four years a consignment of foreign petrol was imported, viz., 224,948 gallons valued at Rs. 4.24 lakhs from Sumatra. Imports of *Burma petrol* amounted to 815,553 gallons against 1,337,306 gallons in the previous year.

Seeds.—The total value of imports of seeds was Rs. 43.4 lakhs compared with Rs. 9.93 lakh in 1916-17. Copra, or coconut kernel, from Ceylon formed the chief item under this head and amounted to 443,971 cwt. valued at Rs. 41.9 lakhs. Owing to insufficient freight during 1916-17 the trade in the products of the coconut palm in Ceylon was very dull and the values for these products fell so low that there was partial stagnation in the coconut industry. There was an accumulation of stocks of copra at the beginning of 1917-18 which found an outlet to this Presidency where there was a demand for crushing purposes.

Textile materials.—The imports of raw silk from China showed a further improvement and were valued at Rs. 5.23 lakhs against Rs. 4.31 lakhs in 1916-17.

Wood and timber.—Imports of *bauxite* from Siam declined from Rs. 1.97 lakhs to Rs. 1.44 lakhs, while the value of other timber from that country rose from Rs. 9.23 lakhs to Rs. 1.23 lakhs. *Banyan* rafters from Ceylon again declined.

Miscellaneous.—Imports of *artificial and mineral manure* slightly improved from Rs. 1.27 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs as there were larger receipts of sulfate of soda from Japan and smaller imports from the United Kingdom.

III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value of imports under this head declined from Rs. 841.99 lakhs to Rs. 842.05 lakhs.

Foreign Imports.

Apparel.—The fall of Rs. 17-46 lakhs, or 47 per cent, in the total value under this heading was chiefly due to further shortages of gold and silver thread and linings from France which decreased from Rs. 31-71 lakhs to Rs. 14-15 lakhs.

Imports of hats and shoes have been gradually declining since the war broke out and their value has fallen below Rs. 1 lakh.

Carriages, including cycles and motor-cars.—Imports of carriages and cars decreased from Rs. 1-40 lakhs to Rs. 0-84 lakhs. Motor vehicles and accessories declined considerably from Rs. 30-49 lakhs to Rs. 5-54 lakhs. The prohibition imposed on the import of motor cars and motor cycles in December 1916 only came into full force during the course of 1917-18. Sixty-four cars and 64 cycles were imported compared with 160 and 160, respectively, in the previous year. Sixty-two cheap cars came from the United States and 2 cars from the United Kingdom; and 51 cycles came from the United States and 7 from the United Kingdom. These motor wagoons (2 from America and 1 from Italy) valued at Rs. 0-24 lakh were imported against 107 valued at Rs. 5-69 lakhs in 1916-17.

Imports of cycles and accessories rose from Rs. 3-41 lakhs to Rs. 5-05 lakhs. Most of the consignments came from the United Kingdom.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—The value of chemicals imported (other than chemical mixtures) showed a slight increase from Rs. 34-41 lakhs to Rs. 25-27 lakhs. Imports of soda compounds increased from Rs. 18-20 lakhs to Rs. 19-62 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda and cyanide of sodium from the United Kingdom and the United States, while other chemicals declined from Rs. 8-21 lakhs to Rs. 5-65 lakhs.

Total imports of drugs and medicines declined from Rs. 11-57 lakhs to Rs. 9-61 lakhs. Imports of camphor declined by 42 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value, as smaller quantities were received from Japan. The average value rose from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 1-13-0 per pound.

Proprietary and patent medicines declined from Rs. 1-37 lakhs to Rs. 1-52 lakhs.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments.—Clocks and watches declined from Rs. 2-67 lakhs to Rs. 0-67 lakh and cutlery from Rs. 1-1 lakhs to Rs. 0-74 lakh. Imports of hardware amounted to Rs. 19-61 lakhs, a fall of 27 per cent. Smaller supplies of agricultural implements, valentines' hardware, domestic hardware, etc., were landed. Forty-seven per cent of the total imports came from the United Kingdom, 26 per cent from the United States and 6 per cent from Japan.

Instruments and apparatus showed a decline from Rs. 14-05 lakhs to Rs. 9-8 lakhs owing to smaller imports of electrical appliances.

Dyes and Colours.—Imports of dyes and levelling substances amounted to Rs. 9-61 lakhs compared with Rs. 6-81 lakhs in 1916-17 and fell far below the days when Germany monopolized the world's supplies of dyes. Imports of anilines amounted to 20,823 lb. and these came from the United Kingdom. Imports of azules amounted to 40,570 lb. valued at Rs. 2-61 lakhs against 49,240 lb. valued at Rs. 2-24 lakhs; 32,613 lb. came from the United Kingdom and 6,779 lb. from the United States. There was a further increase in the prices of both alizarine and aniline. The average price of the former, which before the war was 8 annas per lb., rose to Rs. 6 in 1916-17 and to Rs. 9 in 1917-18. The price of aniline was Rs. 6-8-0 per lb. as compared with Rs. 4-8-0 in 1916-17 and 12 annas in the pre-war period. There were no imports of *eosine* or *indigo*.

Imports of paints and painters' materials declined from Rs. 7-07 lakhs to Rs. 4-12 lakhs.

Glassware and earthenware.—Just as Germany formerly supplied all the dyes, so Austria supplied practically all our glassware, the value of which amounted to Rs. 26-83 lakhs in 1913-14, Rs. 8-85 lakhs in 1916-17 and Rs. 4-47 lakhs in 1917-18. In the year under review the United Kingdom's share amounted to 63 per cent and Japan's share to 24 per cent. The decrease was most marked under *acid and plate glass* which declined from Rs. 5-98 lakhs to Rs. 1 lakh. Imports of glass *bangles, beads and false pearls* dwindled to Rs. 0-02 lakh and Rs. 0-17 lakh respectively, compared with Rs. 7-45 lakhs and Rs. 2-8 lakhs in the pre-war period.

Foreign Imports.

Metals, other than iron and steel.—

Kinds, values than iron and steel.	Average for this year ending 1918-19.		1918-19.		1917-18.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Value Lakh.	Cwt.	Value Lakh.	Cwt.	Value Lakh.	Cwt.	Value Lakh.
Tin	2,354	4.11	3,915	6.64	4,861	8.28	— 1,946	— 4.17
Lead	10,182	1.35	15,438	2.12	2,515	3.35	— 5,253	— 1.97
Copper—								
Sheet or yellow metal ..	48,364	14.31	8,159	2.51	321	0.92	— 4,836	— 0.18
Wires and cables ..	5,163	1.99	273	0.12	31	0.04	— 303	— 0.10
Other sorts ..	5,975	4.74	1,718	0.72	1,628	2.21	— 39	— 0.18
Total, Copper ..	60,502	21.04	9,150	3.35	1,680	3.17	— 51,352	— 0.44
Zinc or spelter	8,327	2.64	1,695	1.15	5,754	8.41	— 3,127	— 7.26
Alum	305	0.36	1,045	1.51	1,816	1.18	— 771	— 0.82
Quartz stone	108	0.22	107	0.21	49	0.26	— 59	— 0.05
Iron bar	403	0.11	813	0.14	844	0.20	— 441	— 0.09
Various kinds	1,489	1.14	31	0.04	31	0.09	— 49	— 0.16
Aluminium	5,754	0.18	3	0.01	11	0.01	— 8	— 0.18
Steel, wrought	8,740	1.11	964	0.93	397	0.13	— 8,776	— 0.98
Steel, wrought, other than iron and steel	45,428	41.87	59,378	10.41	38,313	18.46	— 13,885	— 0.28

Tin is chiefly imported from the Straits Settlements in the shape of unwrought blocks, ingots and slabs. The quantity imported declined by 25 per cent and the value by 24 per cent. Imports of lead fell by 34 per cent in volume and 20 per cent in value owing to smaller arrivals of sheets, pipes and tubes from the United Kingdom, but sheets for tea chests showed some improvement. Imports of copper declined from 4,861 cwt. to 1,680 cwt., or by 71 per cent in quantity and from Rs. 8.28 lakhs to Rs. 3.17 lakhs, or by 41 per cent in value. The demand for copper in the United Kingdom for munition work was greater than ever and very little was left for private exports. Imports of yellow metal/sheets, which amounted to 68,963 cwt. before the war, dwindled down to 202 cwt. in 1917-18 and ceased altogether in September 1917. The opening and closing prices of these sheets were Rs. 515 and Rs. 490 per cwt. of 500 lb. There was also a considerable shortage of wires and cables. The item other sorts of copper included 1,628 cwt. of copper wire from Japan valued at Rs. 1.43 lakhs. The importation of aluminium was prohibited but this embargo has since been removed.

Paper, pasteboard and stationery.—The total value of imports of paper and pasteboard amounted to Rs. 28.63 lakhs compared with Rs. 38.53 lakhs in 1916-17, a decrease of 25 per cent. Printing paper declined by 55 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent in value, but the average price improved from Rs. 33-12-0 to Rs. 55-12-0 per cwt. Larger supplies of cigarette paper from the United Kingdom resulted in an increase under other sorts of paper. Of the total imports of paper and pasteboard, the United Kingdom's share was 39 per cent against 71 per cent in the previous year and that of Norway and Sweden 29 per cent against 16 per cent. The shares of Japan, China and the United States were 18, 5 and 4 per cent respectively, against 4, 0 and 7 per cent in 1916-17.

Imports of stationery declined from Rs. 10.4 lakhs to Rs. 9.25 lakhs of which Rs. 4.68 lakhs came from the United Kingdom and Rs. 5 lakhs from Portugal (representing the value of revenue stamps imported for Govt.).

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The total imports further declined from Rs. 23.56 lakhs to Rs. 8.73 lakhs, or by 75 per cent, almost the whole of which came from the United Kingdom. Carriages and wagons declined from Rs. 18.71 lakhs to Rs. 4.46 lakhs, locomotive engines and tenders from Rs. 4.03 lakhs to Rs. 3.6 lakhs and materials for construction from Rs. 12.62 lakhs to Rs. 0.67 lakh.

Yarns and textile fabrics.—The value of imports under this head improved from Rs. 456.43 lakhs to Rs. 488.27 lakhs.

Cotton goods.—

Foreign
Imports.

Cotton goods.	Average for the year ending 1918-19.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Quantity.	Value £/s/d.	Quantity.	Value £/s/d.	Quantity.	Value £/s/d.	Quantity.	Value £/s/d.
1. Yarn and piece—								
From United Kingdom	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
From other countries	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
Total, Yarn and piece—	20,400,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	—	—
2. Piece goods—								
Coloured, printed or dyed—								
From United Kingdom	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
From other countries	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
Total, Coloured, printed or dyed—	20,400,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	—	—
White—								
From United Kingdom	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
From other countries	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
Total, White—	20,400,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	—	—
Grey—								
From United Kingdom	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
From other countries	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
Total, Grey—	20,400,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	—	—
Other sorts of piece goods—								
From United Kingdom	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
From other countries	10,200,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	9,100,000	100 00	—	—
Total, Other sorts of piece goods—	20,400,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	18,200,000	200 00	—	—
Grand Total—	40,800,000	400 00	36,400,000	400 00	36,400,000	400 00	—	—

The total value of imports of cotton goods, representing 37 per cent of the total foreign imports, increased by 8 per cent. The chief feature of the year was that values of all descriptions of cotton goods have steadily risen. There was a 50 per cent increase in cost per piece on goods actually imported during the first ten months of the official year and this increase was even greater from September 1917 onwards but very few of these goods had arrived by the end of the year under review. All classes of goods have been consequently affected by this increase in price while quantities have been greatly reduced.

Imports of cotton yarn and piece declined by 53 per cent in quantity but rose by 15 per cent in value, the average value having risen from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 2-9-0 per lb. *Main para* declined by 60 per cent in quantity, *coloured para* by 25 per cent and other descriptions by 33 per cent. Both *coloured* and *plain para* have been in strong demand throughout the year. Cost of labour to turn the yarn into piece goods has been so high in England that there was everything to be gained by using Indian labour to do the work out here, and thus much yarn, which is usually woven at home has been imported and woven into cloth here. The demand has therefore been strong and stocks have never been heavy. The rapid and continued rise in prices however, frightened many of the usual importers and they restricted their imports for fear of committing themselves too deeply. There was also keen competition from the local mills in the lower counts and this partly explains the large decrease in counts below 50.

The total imports of cotton piece goods further declined by 21 per cent in quantity, but increased by 6 per cent in value and the decrease was shared by all goods, viz., grey, white and coloured. Imports of coloured goods declined by 11 per cent in quantity, but rose by 8 per cent in value. These goods cannot be made in India and so importers bought large quantities feeling sure that prices would go up eventually. When the prices went up during the last quarter of the year imports slackened and reduced the total quantity imported for the whole year but increased the value. These increased values chiefly arose under *prints and checks* (+ Rs. 8-6 lakhs), and *seers and saris* (+ Rs. 8-5 lakhs), but there were decreases under *cambrics* (including *cambricoids*, etc. — Rs. 8-05 lakhs) and *unspecified descriptions* (— Rs. 4-58 lakhs). The *white goods* imported into the Presidency were fine quality goods which cannot be made in India and, as these are bought by the upper classes, the high prices prevailing have not affected this line of business. The increased values were shared

Foreign Imports.

by jute, muscadines, wal's, cowhairs and wools (+ Rs. 10.93 lakhs) and man-
 ufactures (+ Rs. 7.22 lakhs). Imports of grey goods declined by 42 per cent in quantity
 and 34 per cent in value. Ever since the beginning of the war the India mills,
 and especially Bombay and Ahmedabad mills, have been wanting grey goods and
 especially the pattern usually imported for the Madras market. Owing to their
 comparative cheapness up-country buyers have given preference to these goods and
 they have largely replaced the lower quality Lancashire goods. This accounts for
 the heavy reduction in the quantity imported. The decrease in value is accounted
 for by smaller imports of grey goods (— Rs. 10.02 lakhs), jute, muscadines,
 etc. (— Rs. 4.42 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by a slight increase in the value of
 duster, nets and canvas (+ Rs. 2.17 lakhs). The trade in cotton piece-goods was
 almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom, only 0.4 per cent coming from
 other sources.

The decrease under other cotton fabrics was due to smaller receipts of hosiery
 from the United Kingdom and Japan and sewing thread from the United Kingdom.

Haberdashery and millinery.—Imports declined from Rs. 7.47 lakhs to
 Rs. 5.35 lakhs; Rs. 5.23 lakhs' worth came from the United Kingdom, Rs. 1.48 lakhs'
 worth from France and Rs. 0.56 lakhs' worth from Japan.

Jute and wool.—Imports of jute manufactures, which almost entirely
 consisted of re-exports of old rice gunny bags from Ceylon and the Straits Settle-
 ments, rose from Rs. 15.4 lakhs to Rs. 16.75 lakhs. There were smaller arrivals of
 carpets and rugs and woollen hosiery from the United Kingdom and hence imports
 of textile manufactures declined from Rs. 8.35 lakhs to Rs. 7.75 lakhs.

Other minor items.—Imports of arms, ammunitions and military stores fell from
 Rs. 14.85 lakhs to Rs. 2.19 lakhs. Imports of cement, mainly for the Madras Harbour
 works, improved from Rs. 8.55 lakhs to Rs. 12.55 lakhs. Almost all of it came from
 the United Kingdom. Imports of safety matches rose in value from Rs. 3.94 lakhs to
 Rs. 14.27 lakhs and other matches from Rs. 1.42 lakhs to Rs. 1.62 lakhs. Japan sent
 matches to the value of Rs. 12.13 lakhs, Sweden Rs. 3.36 lakhs and Norway Rs. 0.84
 lakhs against Rs. 3.01, Rs. 1.21 and Rs. 0.61 lakhs respectively, in 1916-17.
 These were increased imports of rubber manufactures from Rs. 7.29 lakhs to
 Rs. 9.43 lakhs in consequence of larger imports of motor tyres from the United
 Kingdom and the United States of America. Imports of soap were less by Rs. 7.43
 lakhs. Household and laundry soaps declined from Rs. 50.09 lakhs to Rs. 7.8
 lakhs and toilet soap from Rs. 7.2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs. The imports were mostly
 from the United Kingdom.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

The total value of imports under this head rose from Rs. 37.17 lakhs to Rs. 56
 lakhs.

Imports of living animals showed an increase of Rs. 4.63 lakhs. Two thousand
 eight hundred and twelve horses valued at Rs. 14.75 lakhs were imported compared
 with 1,734 valued at Rs. 8.85 lakhs in 1916-17. Victoria sent 2,755, the United
 Kingdom 37, the Straits Settlements 17 and Ceylon 15.

The value of articles imported by post amounted to Rs. 59.21 lakhs against
 Rs. 26.18 lakhs, and was distributed between the United Kingdom Rs. 14.36 lakhs,
 Japan Rs. 7.73 lakhs, the Straits Settlements Rs. 6.65 lakhs, Ceylon Rs. 5.25 lakhs
 and France Rs. 1.49 lakhs.

Foreign Exports.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

The following table gives the value and relative importance of the principal
 articles of Indian produce and manufactures, exported from the Madras Presidency
 to foreign countries:—

Foreign Exports.

The exports of *grain and pulse* declined by 10 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value. Exports of *paddy* (rice unhusked) decreased by 52 per cent both in quantity and value, and exports of rice by 6 per cent. Shipments of rice and paddy to Ceylon represented 54 per cent of the total exports under this head and reduced by 8 per cent both in quantity and value. The decrease was due to curtailment of steamer services. The average value of rice per cwt. was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 8-5-0. Shipments to the Straits Settlements improved by 20 per cent, while those to Mauritius declined by 51 per cent. Exports of *sisal*, chiefly to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, improved by 66 per cent.

Spices—

Spices.	Actual for the year ending 31st-12.		1918-19.		1917-18.		Increase or Decrease '18-'19-'18.	
	Tons.	Netwt. Lbs.	Tons.	Netwt. Lbs.	Tons.	Netwt. Lbs.	Lbs.	Netwt. Lbs.
Pepper	11,418,164	27-38	11,915,888	29-04	5,123,123	21-05	+ 5,792,765	+ 56-38
Shallots	3,862,267	1-34	5,160,144	18-15	18,495,712	31-37	+ 13,333,447	+ 27-73
Ginger	1,277,517	2-40	5,445,115	27-7	168,196	37-9	+ 5,276,919	+ 61-6
Onion-garlic ..	61,411	2-90	27,345	0-18	7,000	0-42	+ 20,345	+ 0-19
Other seeds ..	188,264	0-78	190,865	0-38	125,168	0-54	+ 65,697	+ 0-12
Total ..	16,967,203	60-23	18,495,518	38-01	16,495,362	40-23	+ 1,999,256	+ 30-15

* Exports of *spice* declined by 35 per cent in volume and 33 per cent in value. There was a fall of 55 per cent in the quantity and value of *pepper* exported. The crop was an average one but tonnage was scarce and shipments to the United States, France and Italy declined from Rs. 15-9 lakhs, Rs. 12-31 lakhs and Rs. 4-95 lakhs respectively, to Rs. 1-7 lakhs, Rs. 2-91 lakhs and Rs. 0-25 lakh, but the United Kingdom almost maintained her demand and received Rs. 12-73 lakhs' worth of pepper.

Exports of *ginger* declined by 24 per cent in quantity and 50 per cent in value. There were again larger shipments of *shallots* to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Sugar.—There was a decline of 72 per cent in quantity and 64 per cent in value of exports of sugar which consisted mainly of unblended sugar. The quantity amounted to 51,283 cwt. valued at Rs. 6 lakhs against 234,631 cwt. valued at Rs. 17-08 lakhs. The total area under sugarcane cultivation increased by 8 per cent due to favourable seasons and to the high price of jaggery at the time of planting. The yield of cane sugar improved by 11 per cent. It is estimated that 35,000 tons of raw palm sugar was obtained but the demand from Ceylon was less than usual and only Rs. 4-63 lakhs' worth was sent there against Rs. 14-77 lakhs' worth in the previous year. The average value of jaggery rose from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 8-15-0 per cwt. There were no shipments to the United Kingdom, whereas before the war they amounted to Rs. 8-6 lakhs.

Tea.—Exports of tea from South India were confined to black tea and amounted to 25-07 million lb. valued at Rs. 157-16 lakhs against 24-21 million lb. valued at Rs. 175-35 lakhs in 1915-17, a decrease of 7 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value. The decrease was mainly due to the restrictions placed on exports to the United Kingdom in March 1917 on account of the scarcity of tonnage. The average under tea was expected to be 21,910 against 23,402 in 1915. In the latter half of the year the Food Controller in England arranged to purchase a large proportion of the South Indian crops at rates fixed by him and based on the average London market price for the three years ending 1912-13. Pending the settlement of these contract prices however, a flat rate of As. 6-0 per lb. (c.b. and afterwards of As. 7-0 has been paid. Local prices were low owing to scarcity of tonnage and the average prices have fallen from As. 11-4 to As. 10-10 per lb. The share of the United Kingdom and Canada in the total quantity shipped declined from 67 and 17 per cent to 51 and 7 per cent respectively, while Ceylon's share rose from 15 to 19 per cent. Owing to restrictions on exports to the United Kingdom tea estates sought new markets, such as the United States and Australia, and 14 per cent and 6 per cent of the total exports respectively, went to these countries.

Coffee.—Owing to unfavourable weather at the time of blossoming the season's foreign crop was only about two-thirds of that of the previous season. In consequence of the prohibition of import into the United Kingdom and scarcity of tonnage to other destinations exports (35,216 cwt. valued at Rs. 45.43 lakhs) declined by 56 per cent in quantity and 42 per cent in value. The crops were greater than the available markets could consume and hence prices were low, the average price being Rs. 49.4 per cwt. against Rs. 56.12 in the previous year. Only 24 per cent (23,345 cwt.) went to the United Kingdom exempted with 48 per cent in 1915-17 because shipments ceased in July 1917. France's share however (27,528 cwt.), was 51 per cent against 26 per cent in 1915-17. Ceylon also increased her share (19,144 cwt.) from 10 per cent to 22 per cent. About Rs. 2 lakhs' worth of coffee was sent to each of the following countries: Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Victoria and New South Wales.

Tobacco.—Exports of tobacco declined by 650,000 lb. and amounted to 3.2 million lb. The value also fell by Rs. 1.68 lakhs to Rs. 7.45 lakhs. The trade in leaf tobacco amounted to 2.99 million lb. valued at Rs. 5.85 lakhs. As usual the chief consumers were the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Shipments of cigars, 89 per cent of which went to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, further declined from 465,546 lb. to 247,274 lb. and from Rs. 3.11 lakhs to Rs. 1.86 lakhs in value. Higher grade cigars to the value of Rs. 0.24 lakh were exported to the United Kingdom against Rs. 0.82 lakh in 1916-17.

II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value of exports under this head decreased from Rs. 794.38 lakhs to Rs. 694.52 lakhs.

Hides and skins, raw.—Exports of raw hides from the Madras Presidency are comparatively unimportant and amounted to only 84 cwt. valued at Rs. 6,005.

Exports of raw skins, 85 per cent of which were goat skins, weighed 1,450 tons valued at Rs. 34 lakhs and declined by 4 per cent in quantity and 17 per cent in value, the average value having fallen from Rs. 1.6-0 to Rs. 1.5-6 per lb. Owing to restricted freight and scarcity of labour in the United Kingdom shipments to that country, valued at Rs. 4 lakhs, declined by 76 per cent in quantity and exports to France which were valued at Rs. 5.17 lakhs in 1914-17 ceased altogether. Shipments to the United States of America were valued at Rs. 4 lakhs as against Rs. 15 lakhs in the previous year, but fairly large quantities appear to have been re-shipped from Madras to Bombay for shipment to that country. As the space in westward-bound steamers was taken up with more important cargo, e.g., tanned hides, shippers looked much larger quantities of raw skins to the East, especially to Australia. Exports to that country increased threefold and amounted to Rs. 25.5 lakhs or about four times greater than those to any other country. As exports of all finished leather from the United Kingdom have been prohibited, Australia has turned to India for her raw skins from which she is now producing glove kid and other leathers. Exports to Japan also increased considerably.

Metallic ores.—Shipments of manganese are to the United Kingdom, which as usual formed the chief item under this head, amounted to 7,400 tons valued at Rs. 1.48 lakhs against 8,450 tons valued at Rs. 1.45 lakhs.

Oils.—In recent years the export of oils has increased remarkably as the following figures show:—

Pre-war average	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Rs.
	42.39	45.12	55.08	77.82	80.70
	lakhs	"	"	"	"

Animal oils (principally fish oils) improved from 10,500 gallons valued at Rs. 4,008 to 63,460 gallons valued at Rs. 40,000. Under *essential oils*, *camellia* oil from South Malabar declined from 34,930 gallons valued at Rs. 4.81 lakhs to 26,522 gallons valued at Rs. 4.42 lakhs. Exports to France, which amounted to Rs. 2.81 lakhs in 1914-17, ceased but those to the United Kingdom and the United States increased slightly. Other essential oils, consisting mainly of *sandalwood* oil, amounted to 2,109 gallons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs against 4,991 gallons valued at Rs. 7.75 lakhs.

For many years past seeds have formed one of the principal exports from this Presidency, and before the war were exported in a larger quantity than any other produce. During the last two years there has been a considerable falling away, amounting to 51 per cent in quantity in 1916-17 and a further 10 per cent in 1917-18. The decline in value was 25 per cent and 35 per cent respectively, but in both these years exports of seeds accounted for 8½ per cent of the total value of foreign exports.

Foreign
Exports

Groundnuts represented 71 per cent of the total exports of seeds. The average shipments before the war were three times greater, both in quantity and value, than they are now. The figures for 1917-18 were less by 5 per cent in quantity and 24 per cent in value than those of 1916-17.

The area under groundnut cultivation up to the end of January diminished by 21 per cent when compared with the final area of last year; and the estimated yield (207,000 tons) by 14 per cent. In the Deccan groundnut cultivation was little more than half of that grown last year and want of rain at sowing time, combined with the fall in prices, led cultivators to substitute cotton and cereals for groundnuts. At the beginning of April 1917 the price was Rs. 25-8-0 per catty of 500 lb. but rose to Rs. 25 at the end of September. When the imposition of customs into Madras was restricted the price declined to Rs. 24 at the end of December but afterwards rose to Rs. 25. Shipments to France declined by 20 per cent while those to the United Kingdom increased sevenfold. During 1916-17 very large shipments were made to Marseilles, where prices were considerably in advance of Home prices and consequently, very little was shipped to the United Kingdom during that year. During 1917-18 however, there was practically no freight space offering for Marseilles, and during the first half of the year the United Kingdom became the only open market and hence any available space was filled up with kernels. Exports to the United Kingdom however ceased in October 1917. Freight from Madras to Marseilles was £13 per ton in January 1918 against £12½ and £8 in the same month of 1917 and 1916, but these quotations were all nominal. Early in 1918 the rate was £14 per ton. As the usual groundnut markets were practically closed to shippers, fresh outlets had to be sought for and shipments to the Straits Settlements were sixteen times greater than in 1916-17, the main supply now coming from Madras instead of from the Netherlands Indies. The opening of a factory at Singapore for extracting groundnut oil has increased the demand. The groundnut crop in China failed, and American buyers in Singapore purchased seeds sent from India. Considerable quantities of groundnuts were also reexported from the Straits to Hongkong.

Exports coastwise amounted to 51,295 tons against 23,286 tons in 1916-17.

As would be expected under present shipping conditions, most of the shipments were made from Madras: in round figures 81 per cent, and 10 per cent each from Cuddalore and Nagapattinam.

The total quantity, both foreign and coastwise, shipped at Madras was 180,646 tons compared with 56,519 tons in 1916-17, an increase of 71 per cent. Exports from Pondicherry amounted to 4,296 tons against 19,648 tons in 1916-17, a decrease of 78 per cent.

Caster seed.—Exports of castor seeds increased from 3,501 tons to 14,316 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3-6 lakhs to Rs. 25-52 lakhs in value. This enormous increase was due to the demand in England for war purposes, large quantities being supplied to the Air Board. To meet this demand groundnuts were reserved from the list of essential cargo during the latter half of the year and thereby released large quantities of tonnage for castor seeds.

The estimated area under castor seed declined by 3 per cent. The decrease occurred mainly in the Deccan where the crop was sown in June and July before the recent rise in price could affect sowing. The price of castor seeds rose from Rs. 10-12-0 per bag of 154 lb. at the beginning of April 1917 to Rs. 15 in February 1918 but the closing price was Rs. 14.

Copra or coconut kernel.—Exports declined by 78 per cent in quantity and 80 per cent in value, and this decrease is attributed mainly to the scarcity of tonnage. Shipments to France decreased by 91 per cent and those to the United Kingdom by 18 per cent, the fall in the latter case having been made up by larger shipments of coconut oil. There were no shipments to the United States as export to that country was prohibited.

Foreign Exports.

Sisal.—(See p. 1455).—The cultivation of sisal improved by 6 per cent and the output was 5 per cent above the estimate of last year. Exports increased six-fold both in quantity and value.

Exported sisals.—This increase under this head was due to larger shipments of sisal to Ceylon.

Cotton seeds.—There was a decrease of 22 per cent in the exports of cotton seeds as shipments to Ceylon were small.

Textile materials.—The total value under this head declined from Rs. 256 12 lakhs to Rs. 201 57 lakhs.

Cotton, raw.—Exports of raw cotton showed a decline of 22 per cent in volume and 37 per cent in value and amounted to 220,563 cwt. valued at Rs. 197 53 lakhs. The decrease is attributed chiefly to want of bountage. The area of the cotton crop in 1916-17 was estimated at 2,145,000 acres, an increase of 5 per cent and the estimated yield from this crop which was only ready for export in 1917-18 was 24,700 bales. The area sown with cotton in 1917-18 was 2,532,000 acres, an increase of nearly 20 per cent and the total yield was estimated at 169,000 bales, an increase of 64 per cent.

Of the different descriptions exported Timorelyse as usual claimed by far the largest share (88 per cent) while Northern and Western, including Salween came next (9 per cent) and Cochin last (3 per cent).

The spot price of middling American cotton at Liverpool, which was 7 1/2d in April 1916 and 12 7/8d in April 1917, rose to 18 1/2d. in the middle of August but declined to 17 1/2d in the middle of September. It then rose steadily to the extraordinary figure of 24 1/2d. on 1st April 1918. The local average fair price of cotton (Western) per candy of 500 lb. was Rs. 250 in April 1917 and Rs. 452 in March 1918.

Shipments to all countries except the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Switzerland declined. The increase in the case of exports to the United Kingdom is attributed to the continuous abnormal rise in price of American cotton which induced buyers at home to go in for cheap Indian cotton to a greater extent than before. The decrease is most marked in the case of Japan and Italy where, owing to want of direct freight to these countries, there was a fall of 33 and 77 per cent respectively; nevertheless Japan as usual received by far the largest quantity—roughly three-fourths of the whole. Small consignments were also sent to China and Indo-China but none to France or Spain. Probably a certain amount of cotton from this Presidency is sent to Bombay for export to France and Italy and to some extent to Japan.

Raw, spun.—Exports declined from 2,203 tons to 1,407 tons and the value from Rs. 9 53 lakhs to Rs. 6 35 lakhs. Seventy-five per cent of the exports went to the United Kingdom and 21 per cent to the United States of America.

Jute, raw.—Exports of jute, which in 1916-17 amounted to 8,000 tons valued at Rs. 16 84 lakhs, practically ceased, only 33 tons valued at Rs. 3,254 having been exported during the year.

Wood and timber.—The total value declined by Rs. 9 50 lakhs to Rs. 6 14 lakhs, Rs. 8 75 lakhs of which represented the value of sandalwood. The United States of America received Rs. 3 27 lakhs' worth of sandalwood and the United Kingdom Rs. 2 41 lakhs' worth against Rs. 5 48 and Rs. 7 63 lakhs' worth in the previous year. The average export to Germany before the war was valued at Rs. 5 85 lakhs.

Miscellaneous.—Exports of raw rubber have been advancing steadily in recent years, as larger areas of rubber come into bearing. Exports increased by 11 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value and amounted to 51,203 cwt. valued at Rs. 119 52 lakhs which was distributed as follows: to the United Kingdom Rs. 14 21 lakhs, to Ceylon Rs. 18 62 lakhs and to the United States Rs. 16 69 lakhs against Rs. 17 69, 29 70 and 4 57 lakhs respectively, in 1916-17.

Waxes for brackish and brown consisting chiefly of gela-yin fibre shipped from Cochin, Tuticora and Cochin amounted to Rs. 11 48 lakhs against Rs. 12 85 lakhs in 1916-17, the chief consumers being the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Exports of waxes amounted to Rs. 16 25 lakhs against Rs. 14 91 lakhs. Shipments of bees amounted to Rs. 2 46 lakhs and petroleum and paraffin to Rs. 13 lakhs.

-The quantity of wine exported rose from 220 tons to 361 tons, or by 8 per cent, Foreign and the value from Rs. 6-65 lakhs to Rs. 7-06 lakhs, or by 16 per cent. Shipments to exports were confined to the United Kingdom.

III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head declined from Rs. 461 lakhs to Rs. 529-23 lakhs.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—Exports of chemicals had amounted to 49,109 lb. valued at Rs. 8,456 against 688,143 lb. valued at Rs. 1-78 lakhs. Shipments of raw gummi declined from 2,172 tons valued at Rs. 3-65 lakhs to 913 tons valued at Rs. 1-86 lakhs and were exported to the United Kingdom and the United States. As anticipated in last year's Review the large stocks of some leaves in the United Kingdom affected adversely the exports of 1917-18 and the quantity declined from 4,753 tons to 2,674 tons and the value from Rs. 29-01 lakhs to Rs. 7-67 lakhs. The United States accepted Rs. 4-57 lakhs' worth and the United Kingdom Rs. 2-08 lakhs' worth compared with Rs. 4-41 lakhs and Rs. 39-14 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

Dyes and colours.—Exports of dyes and dyeing substances further declined from Rs. 79-86 lakhs to Rs. 16-83 lakhs. Exports of indigo, which amounted to 1,398 tons in 1915-16, declined to 614 tons in 1916-17 and to 170 tons in the year under review, and the value from Rs. 108-77 lakhs and Rs. 67-53 lakhs in the previous two years to Rs. 11-55 lakhs, a decline of 73 per cent in quantity and 83 per cent in value. Both the price and demand at home were very poor and there was no inducement to ship. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States declined from Rs. 41-66 lakhs and Rs. 8-92 lakhs to Rs. 4-38 lakhs and Rs. 6-26 lakhs respectively. There were no shipments to Egypt and Italy although in 1916-17 those countries imported Rs. 15-26 and 3-02 lakhs' worth respectively, from Madras. On the other hand shipments to Japan improved from Rs. 1-08 lakhs to Rs. 6-05 lakhs. The area reported to be under indigo cultivation was 512,236 acres, which is 33 per cent below the area of the previous year. The total yield was 43,309 cwt., a decrease of 37 per cent. It is stated that, owing to the practical cessation of export and the consequent dislocation of the market, a large proportion of the crop has been 'ploughed in' as green manure and not manufactured into dye.

Exports of myrobalsams again declined and were valued at Rs. 6-89 lakh, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer. Exports of isosorbic fell from Rs. 4-73 lakhs to Rs. 3-11 lakhs as shipments to the United States practically ceased. Shipments to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements showed some improvement.

Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather.—The total exports of dressed hides and skins on private account decreased by 95 per cent in quantity and 90 per cent in value, while those on Government account increased by 131 per cent in quantity and 134 per cent in value. If both Government and private exports are taken together then there is a fall from 467,454 cwt. valued at Rs. 791-17 lakhs to 317,225 cwt. valued at Rs. 478-65 lakhs. Exports of tanned hides on private account amounted to 2,186 cwt. valued at Rs. 2-58 lakhs against 142,864 cwt. valued at Rs. 185-07 lakhs. The decline was due to the purchase of hides by Government for war purposes. Shipments of hides made by Government to the United Kingdom amounted to 297,781 cwt. valued at Rs. 409-46 lakhs.

Exports of dressed skins on private account declined by 93 per cent in weight and 85 per cent in value, the figures being 10,350 cwt. valued at Rs. 57-77 lakhs compared with 132,356 cwt. valued at Rs. 397-47 lakhs in 1916-17. Export to the United Kingdom declined by 80 per cent and there were no shipments to the United States of America.

Exports on Government account, which consisted mainly of calf skins, amounted to 5,362 cwt. valued at Rs. 7-85 lakhs against nil in 1916-17.

The reason for the large decrease in exports of tanned skins is that an order was issued in April 1917 under the Defence of India Act prohibiting tanners from tanning skins, so that tanning stuffs should be reserved for use in tanning Government hides only.

The export of tanned skins was absolutely prohibited from 15th May 1917.

Foreign
Exports.

The following table shows in detail the quantity and average price of the different kinds of hides and skins exported and includes both Government and private consignment.

Various kinds of skins.	1918-19.			1917-18.		
	Cwt.	Export Lakhs.	Rs. per lb.	Cwt.	Export Lakhs.	Rs. per lb.
Hides, tanned or dressed—						
Cow hides	28,419	229.00	82 9 8	28,191	225.11	80 1 8
Goat hides	38,323	32.96	1 8 0	17,118	18.92	0 14 8
Other hides	18	4.87	1 5 4	—	—	—
Total, Hides ..	571,700	266.83	1 1 0	454,117	244.03	1 1 2
Skins, tanned or dressed—						
Goat skins	65,871	221.31	3 10 8	5,374	16.86	6 1 0
Other skins	41,802	571.05	2 10 8	5,571	21.95	4 1 2
Other skins	15,175	12.35	1 5 2 1	3,673	7.82	1 5 8
Total, Skins ..	122,848	804.71	3 10 8	14,618	46.63	3 1 0

The increase in the value of goat and sheep skins was due to the good quality of skins shipped in May last, the price having ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per lb.

Fur and textile fabrics.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn further declined from 1.81 million lb. to 9.64 million lb., or by 65 per cent, in quantity and from Rs. 11.40 lakhs to Rs. 5.75 lakhs, or 51 per cent, in value chiefly due to shipments to Shanghai falling from Rs. 9.06 lakhs to Rs. 3.76 lakhs. Exports of woolen goods slightly declined and amounted to 27.64 million yards valued at Rs. 123.48 lakhs, a fall of 3 per cent in quantity and a rise of 6 per cent in value. Grey goods (Rs. 2.7 lakhs) went chiefly to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Under coloured goods the value of jangle and saris declined from Rs. 10.85 lakhs to Rs. 9.73 lakhs, while other sorts rose from Rs. 8.05 lakhs to Rs. 29.40 lakhs. The Straits Settlements absorbed coloured goods to the value of Rs. 73.30 lakhs, Ceylon Rs. 33.40 lakhs, Sumatra Rs. 6.49 lakhs, Federated Malay States Rs. 1.43 lakhs and Java Rs. 2.68 lakhs against Rs. 81.45, 34.75, 4.02, 2.85 and 6.86 lakhs respectively, in the previous year. The export trade in Madras handkerchiefs made by handloom declined from Rs. 4.19 lakhs to Rs. 1.85 lakhs. Almost the whole went to the United Kingdom. Exports of silk goods receded from Rs. 8.36 lakhs to Rs. 1.77 lakhs and those of woolen goods from Rs. 8.59 lakhs to Rs. 1.18 lakhs.

Miscellaneous.—Exports of coil manufactures, consisting chiefly of coil yarn and twines, amounted to Rs. 48.50 lakhs against Rs. 65.54 lakhs in 1916-17. Shipments to the United Kingdom and France showed a decline of Rs. 18.19 and Rs. 5.49 lakhs respectively, while those to the United States showed an increase of Rs. 2.88 lakhs.

Cocoa in the value of Rs. 49.29 lakhs were exported against Rs. 48.92 lakhs in 1916-17. Sesamum cakes amounted to Rs. 54.53 lakhs, groundnut cake to Rs. 22.72 lakhs and castor cake to Rs. 2.46 lakhs. There were no shipments of coconut milk. Ceylon took all the castor and sesamum cakes and Rs. 10.75 lakhs' worth of groundnut cake. The Straits Settlements and Java took Rs. 3.5 and Rs. 5.47 lakhs' worth of groundnut cake respectively.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

The total value of exports under this head fell from Rs. 67.70 lakhs to Rs. 62.19 lakhs.

Animals, living.—The value of living animals shipped from this Presidency to foreign countries fell away from Rs. 19.98 lakhs to Rs. 19.18 lakhs. Exports were divided between Ceylon (Rs. 12.69 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (Rs. 3.87 lakhs) and the Federated Malay States (Rs. 1.29 lakhs).

Eight horses, 9,291 cattle (excluding sheep and goats), 25,862 sheep and goats and 116,575 poultry were exported.

Articles exported by post receded from Rs. 40.86 lakhs to Rs. 49.84 lakhs.

RE-EXPORTS.

The total value of re-exports amounted to Rs. 25.15 lakhs against Rs. 21.69 lakhs in the previous year, and exceeded the figure for 1911-14 by Rs. 4.62 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods sent to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States were valued at Rs. 8.85 lakhs, articles by post at just under Rs. 10 lakhs and arms, ammunition and military stores at Rs. 1.46 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Foreign Trade.

The total value of Government stores imported and exported amounted to Rs. 113-54 lakhs and Rs. 440-74 lakhs compared with Rs. 97-12 lakhs and Rs. 479-23 lakhs respectively, in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 21-42 lakhs under imports was brought about by larger receipts of wooden piece-goods (+ Rs. 21-3 lakhs) and chemicals (+ Rs. 7-61 lakhs), but exports of metals, hardware and machinery were less by Rs. 5-84, 2-54 and 1-75 lakhs respectively. The imports were mostly from the United Kingdom except Rs. 5-12 lakhs' worth of chemicals which came from Japan. The increase of Rs. 281-51 lakhs under exports was the result of larger shipments of tanned hides (+ Rs. 2-07 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 11-48 lakhs), tanned skins (+ Rs. 7-85 lakhs) and railway plant and rolling stock (+ Rs. 7-55 lakhs). The shipments were mostly to the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING—FOREIGN TRADE.

		Average for five years ending 1913-14.		1918-17.		1917-18.		Increase or decrease in 1917-18.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Entered—	British ..	703	1,334,853	681	61,745	515	517,348	+ 36	- 336,120
	French Indian ..	149	18,812	125	14,475	142	15,795	+ 17	- 3,084
	Foreign ..	18	14,773	30	57,114	7	1,623	- 23	- 51,491
	Native craft ..	304	16,875	818	25,075	269	12,976	- 549	- 12,100
	Total ..	1,164	1,385,313	1,634	108,319	833	717,762	- 801	- 367,551
In India—	British ..	302	121,603	340	381,454	189	94,097	- 157	- 1,147
	French Indian ..	80	15,454	100	21,387	110	14,568	- 10	- 6,819
	Foreign ..	8	15,863	1	1,117	5	18,568	+ 4	- 1,751
	Native craft ..	117	14,912	269	91,698	187	18,265	- 182	- 73,433
	Total ..	407	167,822	709	595,656	491	135,498	- 218	- 460,158
Total, Entered ..		1,571	1,553,135	2,343	1,684,019	1,324	853,260	- 1,019	- 830,759
Cleared—	British ..	698	1,270,858	1,283	608,518	1,273	571,714	- 1	- 37,144
	French Indian ..	101	21,259	101	25,511	110	25,360	- 9	- 3,151
	Foreign ..	10	20,181	10	82,850	54	62,915	- 44	- 42,669
	Native craft ..	463	25,934	817	47,419	417	78,241	- 400	- 21,577
	Total ..	1,262	1,348,232	2,111	764,298	1,854	638,230	- 257	- 126,068
In India—	British ..	21	161,796	4	3,330	1	8,731	- 3	- 3,407
	French Indian ..	10	5,146	9	563	78	1,364	- 69	- 818
	Foreign ..	2	5,146	34	954	49	3,603	- 17	- 3,508
	Native craft ..	40	5,744	34	954	49	3,603	- 17	- 3,508
	Total ..	73	228,032	77	5,797	137	13,301	- 64	- 8,504
Total, Cleared ..		1,335	1,570,464	2,188	770,095	1,991	651,531	- 197	- 118,564
Grand Total ..		2,906	3,123,599	4,531	2,454,114	3,315	1,504,791	- 1,216	- 949,323

NOTE.—The particulars given in the above table are for the whole Presidency and relate to shipping entering or leaving, and clearing in, foreign ports. Vessels calling at Port Blair or other islands in the Andaman Islands are treated as foreign vessels and entering therefrom are not included.

The total number of vessels that entered and cleared declined from 4,161 in 1916-17 to 3,793 and their tonnage from 3-23 million tons to 1-75 million tons. As compared with the average figures previous to the war (3,343) the total number of vessels actually increased by 12 per cent but their tonnage declined by 45 per cent and consequently the average tonnage per vessel (461) declined. These figures however are not of much interest as the average tonnage is affected to a considerable extent by the ferry steamers plying daily between Daman/Diu and Yellandpur, but if these are excluded the average tonnage of British vessels entering and clearing was 1,547 and that of foreign vessels 2,586. Of the 10 vessels which entered under foreign colours there were two each under Dutch, Norwegian, Austrian and German colours and one under Italian and Japanese. British vessels accounted for 88 per cent of the whole tonnage and British Indian vessels and native craft for 7 per cent. The tonnage of foreign vessels declined from 6 to 5 per cent. The number of native craft engaged in foreign trade declined from 1,389 to 1,034 and their tonnage from 88,431 to 41,947.

One of the results of the war naturally has been to increase the British Empire's Foreign Trade. share of the aggregate trade of the Madras Presidency. Before the war this share was 45 per cent, in 1916-17 75 per cent and in 1917-18 84 per cent. The value of exports declined by Rs. 22-24 lakhs, or by 2 per cent and that of imports by Rs. 509-68 lakhs, or by 37 per cent; giving a total decline in trade of Rs. 530-94 lakhs, or 18 per cent. The trade with other countries also declined by Rs. 431-90 lakhs, or by 44 per cent, made up of Rs. 43-21 lakhs under imports and of Rs. 388-69 lakhs under exports.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the United Kingdom represented 40 per cent of the total trade compared with 48 per cent in 1916-17 and declined by Rs. 456-46 lakhs, or by 31 per cent. If the tanned hides and skins shipped under Government control are included, the fall in the total trade would be reduced to 22 per cent. Under foreign imports 69 per cent came from the United Kingdom against 47 per cent in 1916-17 and the value declined from Rs. 356-89 lakhs to Rs. 211-28 lakhs, or by 37 per cent. There were smaller receipts of metals (— Rs. 51-98 lakhs), machinery (— Rs. 19-51 lakhs), provisions (— Rs. 19-37 lakhs), railway plant and rolling stock (— Rs. 17-95 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (— Rs. 17-44 lakhs) and hardware (— Rs. 16-81 lakhs), and to a lesser extent of motor vehicles, soap, instruments, sugar, stationery, paints and painters' materials, drugs and medicines, candles, tea, china, glass and glassware, haberdashery and millinery, chemicals, dyeing and tanning substances, and earthenware. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by higher values under cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 22 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 16-83 lakhs), and to a slight extent by cement, tobacco, cycles, liquors, and books. Exports to the United Kingdom represented 37 per cent of the total exports compared with 39 per cent in 1916-17 and declined by Rs. 651-45 lakhs, or 55 per cent. The decrease was accounted for by smaller shipments of leather (— Rs. 395-67 lakhs) due to Government purchases of tanned hides, tea (— Rs. 41-43 lakhs), indigo (— Rs. 57-50 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 24-64 lakhs), drugs and medicines (— Rs. 20-81 lakhs), carmanufactures (— Rs. 18-19 lakhs), raw jute (— Rs. 16-78 lakhs), raw rubber (— Rs. 15-63 lakhs), raw skins (— Rs. 12-77 lakhs), shoes for brushes and brooms (— Rs. 11-75 lakhs), sandalwood, raw hemp, cotton handkerchiefs, quinine, and tobacco; but shipments of seeds, raw cotton and silk improved by Rs. 30-46, 16-18 and 13-96 lakhs, respectively.

Ceylon.—The import trade from Ceylon advanced by Rs. 49-97 lakhs, or by 67 per cent, due to increased arrivals of copra (+ Rs. 41-65 lakhs), betelnuts (+ Rs. 2-48 lakhs), iron, steel and lead. The export trade improved by Rs. 5-03 lakhs which was the net result of larger shipments of rubber (+ Rs. 8-78 lakhs), coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 7-63 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (+ Rs. 7-43 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 5-61 lakhs), muscives, raw cotton, fish, and chillies partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments of oil-cakes (— Rs. 10-42 lakhs), rice (— Rs. 10-14 lakhs) and refined sugar (— Rs. 10-05 lakhs).

Strait Settlements.—The value of imports from the Straits Settlements went up by Rs. 67-46 lakhs, increase being recorded under sugar (+ Rs. 74-43 lakhs), postal articles, iron and steel, jute gunny bags, ferrous seeds and tea; but imports of kerosene oil and betelnuts declined by Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 5-67 lakhs respectively. Exports advanced by Rs. 62-26 lakhs. There were increases under groundnuts (+ Rs. 65-89 lakhs), grain, and palm, groundnut cake, and gill but coloured piece-goods, living animals and muscives declined to some extent.

Other British Possessions.—Imports from Victoria expanded by Rs. 6-26 lakhs owing to larger quantities of baron being imported. Exports to Victoria and New South Wales increased by Rs. 13-15 lakhs and Rs. 12-08 lakhs respectively, in consequence of larger shipments of raw goat skins and tea. The increase of Rs. 3-76 lakhs in the trade with the *Federated Malay States* was the result of larger shipments of rice and coloured piece-goods. Canada took less tea and Muscives less rice than in the previous year, and consequently trade with these countries contracted by Rs. 17-13 lakhs and Rs. 18-52 lakhs respectively. The decline of Rs. 15-74 lakhs in the trade with Egypt was due to the cessation of shipments of indigo to that country.

Foreign Trade.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

Prior to the outbreak of war the trade of the Madras Presidency with the Continent amounted to 23 per cent of the total foreign trade but gradually declined to 10 per cent in 1916-17 and to 5 per cent in 1917-18. Imports fell by Rs. 19-45 lakhs, or 31 per cent, and exports by Rs. 153-98 lakhs, or 81 per cent, making a total deficit of Rs. 371-45 lakhs, or 78 per cent.

France.—Trade with France, which amounted to 9 per cent of the total foreign trade, decreased by Rs. 918-43 lakhs, or 79 per cent. Imports declined by Rs. 18-41 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of gold and silver thread (— Rs. 14-78 lakhs) and metals, and exports by Rs. 189-52 lakhs in consequence of smaller shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 53-87 lakhs), copra (— Rs. 71-59 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 11 lakhs), raw manufactures (— Rs. 5-29 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 5-36 lakhs), raw goat skins (— Rs. 5-17 lakhs), raw cotton, raw silk, dried fruits and tanned goat skins.

The trade with Italy declined by Rs. 50-78 lakhs as there were smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 33-15 lakhs), groundnuts (— Rs. 5-69 lakhs), pepper and indigo. Larger exports of paper and parchment and matches improved the trade with Sardinia by Rs. 5 lakhs. The exports of Rs. 3 lakhs' worth of revenue stamps for Goa constituted practically the only item of trade with Portugal. The trade with Spain declined by Rs. 3-75 lakhs as there was no shipments to that country.

ASIA.

The trade with Asiatic ports, other than British ports, declined by Rs. 22-10 lakhs, or 7 per cent, and represented nearly 10 per cent of the aggregate trade. The trade with Japan declined by Rs. 4-75 lakhs, or 3 per cent. Imports improved by Rs. 21-79 lakhs as a result of larger arrivals of matches (+ Rs. 9-11 lakhs), postal articles, paper and parchment, metals, chemicals and muscovite, while imports of camphor declined by Rs. 1-32 lakhs. Exports to Japan declined by Rs. 29-57 lakhs, which is the net result of smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 19-77 lakhs), tanned skins (— Rs. 12-75 lakhs) and postal articles, partly set off by larger shipments of indigo and raw skins. Smaller arrivals of sugar reduced the import trade from Java by Rs. 16-37 lakhs, while larger shipments of groundnut cake and coloured piece goods raised the export trade to that country by Rs. 11 lakhs.

China supplied more raw silk but paper had less raw cotton and twist and yarn, which resulted in a net decrease of Rs. 1-65 lakhs in her total trade with Madras. The trade with Siam improved by Rs. 7-37 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of petrol burs, and larger shipments of coloured piece goods to that island. The decline of Rs. 15-76 lakhs in the trade with the Philippines was due to cessation of imports of sugar from these islands.

AFRICA.

The trade with Africa, excluding Egypt, declined from Rs. 4-01 lakhs to Rs. 0-36 lakh owing to cessation of shipments of rice to Malacca.

AMERICA.

The trade with America, which was practically confined to the United States, declined by Rs. 115-55 lakhs, or by 45 per cent. Imports decreased by Rs. 23-93 lakhs, or by 28 per cent; smaller receipts of motor vehicles (— Rs. 10-94 lakhs), mineral oils (— Rs. 11-19 lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (— Rs. 8-88 lakhs), and metals partly set off by larger receipts of pesticides (+ Rs. 5-96 lakhs), hardware and chemicals having brought about the decrease. Exports needed by Rs. 111-83 lakhs as there were smaller shipments of tanned skins (— Rs. 113-41 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 13-20 lakhs), raw skins (— Rs. 11-23 lakhs), oils (— Rs. 5-05 lakhs), indigo (— Rs. 5-76 lakhs), sundried, tanneries and copra, and larger shipments of tea (+ Rs. 39-42 lakhs), rubber (+ Rs. 10-25 lakhs), fibre for brushes and brooms, silk manufactures and raw hemp.

Coasting Trade.

COASTING TRADE.

The aggregate value of the coasting trade improved from Rs. 1,183 lakhs to Rs. 1,340 lakhs, or by 13 per cent; Rs. 1,321 lakhs representing private merchandising and Rs. 83 lakhs Government stores.

The following table shows the distribution of the coasting trade in private coasting trade.

		Average for last year ending 1916-17.	2015-17.	2017-18.	Increase or decrease in 1917-18.
		Imports Lakhs.	Exports Lakhs.	Imports Lakhs.	Exports Lakhs.
Bombay	Imports ..	811.44	579.91	592.83	+ 226.66
	Exports ..	284.07	327.63	331.91	- 47.84
	Total ..	411.44	670.91	624.83	+ 202.80
Burma	Imports ..	361.40	391.66	360.67	- 40.76
	Exports ..	114.91	249.28	361.67	- 4.18
	Total ..	417.31	640.94	722.34	- 64.16
British Ports within the Presidency ..	Imports ..	89.07	81.78	122.76	+ 34.60
	Exports ..	84.73	10.23	199.74	+ 104.81
	Total ..	173.80	120.01	322.50	+ 147.69
Bengal	Imports ..	130.76	51.71	77.06	- 2.43
	Exports ..	1.84	80.43	276.84	+ 204.61
	Total ..	132.60	132.14	353.90	+ 221.30
Mad	Imports ..	42.08	12.00	8.00	- 7.07
	Exports ..	34.31	12.18	17.10	- 8.23
	Total ..	76.39	24.18	25.10	- 7.66
Andam and Nicobar ..	Imports ..	1.76	..	..	..
	Exports ..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1.76	..	..	..
Non-British Indian Ports ..	Imports ..	7.48	10.78	11.26	+ 3.76
	Exports ..	46.64	21.47	18.18	- 28.49
	Total ..	54.12	32.25	29.44	- 24.68
	Imports ..	270.28	417.78	613.80	+ 373.24
	Exports ..	810.70	178.40	704.83	+ 148.37
	Total ..	1,080.98	1,255.18	1,318.63	+ 263.45

There was very little variation in the imports countries of India and foreign produce and such imports amounted to Rs. 832.50 lakhs and Rs. 84.43 lakhs respectively, but exports consisting of both Indian and foreign produce increased appreciably and amounted to Rs. 683.60 lakhs and Rs. 13.20 lakhs respectively.

Bombay.—The increase of Rs. 23.64 lakhs in the imports from Bombay was due to larger receipts of cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 13.45 lakhs, grain and pulses by Rs. 11.08 lakhs, matches, kerosene oil, ammonium seeds, cotton goods and coffee, but imports of raw cotton, sugar and salt were smaller by Rs. 10.61 lakhs, Rs. 9.91 lakhs and Rs. 2.40 lakhs respectively. The expansion of Rs. 90.74 lakhs in the case of exports to Bombay was the net result of heavier shipments of raw cotton by Rs. 47.63 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 21.81 lakhs, pepper by Rs. 14.07 lakhs, ginger by Rs. 8.25 lakhs and, to a smaller extent, of copper, bric-a-brac, timber, coconut cake, coconut oil, other manufactures and groundnut oil partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments of groundnuts by Rs. 8.56 lakhs, coconuts, dried fruits, sundal-wood and chillies.

Burma.—Smaller arrivals of grain and pulses (— Rs. 41.08 lakhs), timber (— Rs. 23.60 lakhs), petrol (— Rs. 5.57 lakhs) and raw skins partly set off by larger arrivals of raw and tanned hides (— Rs. 20.40 lakhs), lubricating oil and kerosene oil reduced the imports from Burma by Rs. 49.21 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 6.43 lakhs in the exports to Burma was brought about by smaller shipments of ammonium seeds (— Rs. 8.59 lakhs), coconut oil and fresh vegetables, but shipments of provisions, tanned hides and skins, and other manufactures were larger than usual.

Bengal.—There was a decrease of Rs. 3.43 lakhs in the imports from Bengal as there were smaller receipts of coal, brass, brasses, jute gunny bags, paper and pasteboard, counterbalanced by larger imports of grain and pulses and jute gunny cloth.

Exports to Bengal increased by Rs. 27.94 lakhs. There were increases of Rs. 65.70 lakhs under groundnuts and Rs. 14.27 lakhs under raw cotton, but these were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 8.21 lakhs under cotton twist and yarn, and to some extent of salt, indigo, coconut oil, sugar and coir manufactures.

Other ports.—Smaller arrivals of grain and pulses reduced the imports from Sind by Rs. 7.67 lakhs, while larger shipments of coffee and timber raised the exports to that province by Rs. 5.55 lakhs. Smaller shipments of betelnuts to Kutchiwar and of rice to Goa reduced the export trade with Non-British India ports.

Shipping.—The number of vessels from coasting ports increased from 13,028 with a tonnage of 2,503,883 to 14,838 of 3,952,958 tons. The number of clearances to coasting ports was 15,335 of 3,850,571 tons against 13,161 of 2,633,159 tons. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared was 25,574, and of these 1,335 were British, 5,525 British Indian, 32 foreign and 27,182 native craft against 1,334, 507, 53 and 21,965 respectively, in the previous year. Of the entries and clearances of native craft 319 were British, 25,641 British Indian and 1,178 foreign against 35, 22,712 and 1,593 respectively, in 1915-17.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

The following table shows the total foreign and coasting trade (excluding Transits and Government transshipments), and the comparative importance of the principal ports in the Madras Presidency:—

Ports.	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	1915-17.		1917-18.		Percentage of trade of the whole Presidency for 1917-18.
		Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	
		Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	
1. Madras	8,216.78	5,500.96	1,777.79	5,599.71	1,768.08	41.45
2. Tellicherry	189.10	744.77	668.80	779.81	708.95	19.18
3. Calicut	203.26	665.67	129.11	596.44	637.50	16.87
4. Cannanore	61.96	129.11	266.81	117.17	471.64	6.15
5. Mangalore	159.84	314.78	26.83	169.62	378.43	9.11
6. Beypore	242.72	750.16	74.82	169.62	371.45	4.90
7. Kozhikottam	54.00	168.75	171.59	18.80	171.75	2.61
8. Cochin	311.74	269.11	44.64	271.53	47.58	1.65
9. Chingleput	130.87	33.67	25.73	37.93	107.28	1.59
10. Tuticorin	129.40	74.62	17.47	38.96	27.45	0.53
11. Rameswaram	25.76	25.76	5.82	26.84	25.77	0.13
12. Karaikal	40.75	21.88	5.32	40.78	17.76	0.12
13. Pondicherry	62.00	19.48	5.32	10.49	17.19	0.20
14. Cuddalore	19.82	9.41	5.24	2.37	1.11	0.05
15. Porto Novo	69.61	19.43	9.86	9.41	4.58	0.28
16. Karaikal	18.00	19.43	9.86	1.03	6.20	0.16
17. Karaikal	19.43	9.86	5.24	1.17	0.04	0.00
18. Karaikal	19.43	9.86	5.24	1.17	111.52	2.51
Other ports	1,101.51	1,101.51	80.48	1,101.51	1,101.51	100.00
Total	12,101.51	12,101.51	2,204.18	12,101.51	6,370.08	100.00

The relative importance of the trade of the outports remained much the same as in the previous year. Mangalore improved its position from sixth to fifth place at the expense of Calicut. Diamondshedi was the only port to show an appreciable increase of trade but Mangalore and Changanassery both handled more merchandise than in 1915-17.

Chief Port (Port St. George).—The value of sea-borne trade on private account at the port of Madras represented nearly 43 per cent of the trade of the whole Presidency compared with 45 per cent in the previous year and 61 per cent in 1915-16. It decreased from Rs. 2,509.45 lakhs to Rs. 1,756 lakhs, or by 24 per cent. The chief reason for this decrease, as has already been pointed out in this Review, is that tanned hides and skins, which for many years have been exported in large quantities than any other products, have been excluded from the statistics

of private merchandise as the hides have been taken over by Government for war purposes. If we include these hides then the decrease would be reduced to 13 per cent and the Chief Port's share of the total trade of the Presidency would rise to 47 per cent.

Foreign trade declined by 31 per cent due chiefly to the tanned hides and skins mentioned above, but *imports* were less by 6 per cent as smaller quantities of metals (—Rs. 41 lakhs), railway materials (—Rs. 21-85 lakhs), motor vehicles (—Rs. 24-47 lakhs), machinery (—Rs. 16-76 lakhs), gold and silver thread (—Rs. 14-50 lakhs) and oils (—Rs. 9-56 lakhs) were received. On the other hand there were increases under sugar (+Rs. 37 lakhs), cotton twist (+Rs. 20 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods (+Rs. 13 lakhs).

Exports decreased by 63 per cent but if hides and skins be included *exports* show a fall of 29 per cent. There were smaller shipments of tanned skins (—Rs. 359-74 lakhs), tanned hides (—Rs. 180-67 lakhs), indigo (—Rs. 55-3 lakhs), raw cotton (—Rs. 14-61 lakhs) and raw skins (—Rs. 12-6 lakhs); but against these should be set increased shipments of castor seed (+Rs. 22-51 lakhs), rubber (+Rs. 5 lakhs) and oil-palms (+Rs. 7-73 lakhs).

Government transactions increased from Rs. 376 lakhs to Rs. 505-75 lakhs, or by nearly 100 per cent. *Imports* rose from Rs. 97-04 lakhs to Rs. 117-9 lakhs and *exports* from Rs. 178-97 lakhs to Rs. 428-05 lakhs, of which Rs. 412-25 lakhs' worth represents shipment of tanned hides and skins under Government control.

Coasting trade.—The total private trade increased from Rs. 237-93 lakhs to Rs. 376-71 lakhs, or by 51 per cent. *Imports* improved from Rs. 183-79 lakhs to Rs. 214-24 lakhs, or by 16 per cent, as a result of larger receipts of raw hides and skins (+Rs. 12-78 lakhs), grain and pulse (+Rs. 13-53 lakhs) and kerosene oil (+Rs. 9-61 lakhs), but *imports* of petrol, timber and metals decreased by about Rs. 5 lakhs each.

Exports increased by Rs. 60-3 lakhs to Rs. 164-47 lakhs in consequence of larger shipments of groundnuts (+Rs. 41 lakhs), provisions (+Rs. 7 lakhs), groundnut oil (+Rs. 8-74 lakhs), and coconut oil (+Rs. 5 lakhs), but shipments of salt and indigo each decreased by nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering declined from 551 aggregating 911,504 tons to 337 of 697,797 tons and the number clearing from 546 of 925,307 tons to 314 of 626,167 tons. Taking it all round the average tonnage per vessel was 2,377 against 2,635 in 1916-17.

Tuticorin.—In spite of the alternative route to Cochin offered via Diamond-hedi, Tuticorin still maintains its place at the head of the outports. The total trade declined from Rs. 744-77 lakhs to Rs. 750-03 lakhs, or by 1 per cent.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 615-34 lakhs to Rs. 560-02 lakhs, or by 9 per cent. *Imports* fell from Rs. 33-41 lakhs to Rs. 36-25 lakhs, or by 7 per cent. The chief articles which showed decreases were betelnuts (—Rs. 4-43 lakhs), metals, apparel, raw skins, machinery, dyeing and tanning substances and jute gunny bags; but there were increases under silk (+Rs. 7-85 lakhs), raw silk and cotton twist and yarn. *Exports* declined by Rs. 43-27 lakhs to Rs. 472-67 lakhs; the net result of smaller shipments of rice (—Rs. 24-30 lakhs), sugar leaves (—Rs. 21-55 lakhs), raw cotton (—Rs. 16-03 lakhs), oil-palms (—Rs. 13-83 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—Rs. 8-21 lakhs) and sugar, partly set off by larger shipments of tea (+Rs. 21-95 lakhs) and raw rubber (+Rs. 10-34 lakhs).

Coasting trade improved from Rs. 129-45 lakhs to Rs. 178-61 lakhs, or by 37 per cent. *Imports* were much the same though there were slight increases under salt, sesamum seed and cotton twist and yarn, and a decrease of Rs. 6-14 lakhs under raw cotton. *Exports* however rose by Rs. 47-63 lakhs brought about by increases of Rs. 56-36 lakhs under raw cotton and Rs. 2-42 lakhs under grain and pulse, and decreases of Rs. 9 lakhs under cotton twist and yarn, Rs. 4-6 lakhs under drugs and medicines and Rs. 1-33 lakhs under sugar.

Shipping.—During the year 1,619 vessels called at Tuticorin with an average tonnage of 219 compared with 1,260 vessels in 1916-17.

Cochin. the most important port on the West Coast and the chief centre of the coconut industry, did not maintain the increase in trade recorded in last year's Review and fell from Rs. 516-67 lakhs to Rs. 442-06 lakhs, or by 13 per cent.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 319-65 lakhs to Rs. 226-11 lakhs. *Imports* declined by Rs. 16-67 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of oils (— Rs. 12-72 lakhs) and metals (— Rs. 5-49 lakhs), and *exports* by Rs. 59-37 lakhs in consequence of smaller shipments of copra (— Rs. 28-61 lakhs), *rice* (— Rs. 20-15 lakhs), rubber (— Rs. 16-34 lakhs) and pepper (— Rs. 4-07 lakhs), but shipments of coconut oil and groundnuts all increased.

Coasting trade declined from Rs. 240-92 lakhs to Rs. 223-45 lakhs. *Imports* showed a falling off of Rs. 21-5 lakhs owing to a heavy deficit under grain and pulse (— Rs. 40 lakhs), but this was partly compensated for by larger receipts of cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 4-44 lakhs), *seeds* (+ Rs. 3-52 lakhs) and *metres* (+ Rs. 9-41 lakhs). *Exports* showed a decline of Rs. 1-97 lakhs as a net result of smaller shipments of coconut oil (— Rs. 10-56 lakhs), groundnuts and provisions partly set off by increased shipments of pepper (+ Rs. 9-93 lakhs), copra, coconut cake, *rice* manufactures and ginger.

Shipping.—Over three thousand one hundred and fifty-four vessels with a tonnage of 188,855 entered against 1,053 vessels of 330,974 tons in the previous year.

Dharmashkodi.—It is interesting to note the increase in the volume of trade via Dharmashkodi, practically the whole of which is of course foreign trade with Ceylon.

Goods traffic commenced in September 1914 and figures for the year 1914-15 were imports Rs. 4-24 lakhs and exports Rs. 69-08 lakhs. In 1915-16 the trade rose to Rs. 241-52 lakhs made up of Rs. 20-72 lakhs under imports and Rs. 221-1 lakhs under exports. In 1916-17 imports were Rs. 53-6 lakhs and exports Rs. 286-1 lakhs making a total in round figures of Rs. 350 lakhs. This year there has been a further improvement of 35 per cent to Rs. 467 lakhs of which *imports* amounted to Rs. 57-3 lakhs. The chief items of increase were copra (+ Rs. 51-24 lakhs) and *betelnuts* (+ Rs. 9-62 lakhs). *Exports* amounted to Rs. 319-76 lakhs. These were heavier shipments of *rice* (+ Rs. 52-18 lakhs), coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 12-27 lakhs), *tea* (+ Rs. 5-80 lakhs), *raw skins*, dried fruits, oil-cakes, *chilies* and *coffee*, but shipments of *tea* declined by Rs. 12-67 lakhs.

Shipping.—The daily ferry steamers (average tonnage 245) form the chief vehicle of trade by sea from Dharmashkodi and altogether 621 entries with an average tonnage per vessel of 234 tons called compared with 682 vessels with an average tonnage of 255 in 1916-17.

Mangalore.—The total trade slightly improved from Rs. 214-76 lakhs to Rs. 236-4 lakhs.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 54-28 lakhs to Rs. 19-93 lakhs chiefly owing to a deficit of Rs. 23-67 lakhs under exports in consequence of smaller shipments of copra (— Rs. 18-65 lakhs), *coffee* (— Rs. 18-83 lakhs), and pepper.

Coasting trade however expanded by Rs. 36-09 lakhs to Rs. 196-47 lakhs, shared by imports (+ Rs. 8-25 lakhs), and exports (+ Rs. 27-84 lakhs) as there were larger shipments of *coffee* (+ Rs. 29-29 lakhs) and *spices*.

Shipping.—The average tonnage of the 2,576 vessels entering was 45 tons, the figures being much the same as in the previous year.

Calicut.—The total trade of Calicut was exceeded by that of Mangalore and declined by Rs. 17-45 lakhs to Rs. 161-09 lakhs.

The *Foreign trade* was less than half that of the previous year but coasting trade improved slightly. *Foreign imports* declined by Rs. 72 lakhs owing to shortages of kerosene oil (— Rs. 5-75 lakhs), *metals* and *soap* but exports declined more heavily by Rs. 19-11 lakhs in consequence of smaller shipments of *tea* (— Rs. 53-8 lakhs),

copen (— Rs. 15-65 lakhs), sandalwood (— Rs. 2-45 lakhs), coir manufactures (— Rs. 6-87 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 5-45 lakhs) and pepper (— Rs. 5-15 lakhs), though shipments of fish manure and rubber were greater. Cauterine exports of ginger increased by Rs. 6-7 lakhs.

Shipping.—In 1917-18 1,896 vessels aggregating 147,421 tons rebegged compared with 2,998 vessels of 261,519 tons in 1916-17.

Nepagatam.—*Foreign trade* receded from Rs. 127-75 lakhs to Rs. 311-33 lakhs which was chiefly due to smaller exports of rice and paddy (— Rs. 14-21 lakhs), groundnuts and sugar. Under *coasting trade* there was a shortage of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs in the supplies of timber, but imports of grain and pulse increased.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered at Nepagatam declined from 426 to 367 and their tonnages from 349,577 to 222,913.

Cocanada.—In 1918-17 the trade of Cocanada fell by 40 per cent and in 1917-18 the fall has been even greater, viz., 47 per cent, i.e., from Rs. 126-62 lakhs to Rs. 67-44 lakhs.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 85-97 lakhs to Rs. 44-58 lakhs. Under *foreign exports* there was a decline of Rs. 5-44 lakhs under sugar. Under *foreign exports* shipments of rice and paddy (— Rs. 13-39 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 10-64 lakhs), raw hemp (— Rs. 3-17 lakhs) and palmyra fibre accounted for the fall. Under *coasting trade* smaller arrivals of mineral oils (— Rs. 7-87 lakhs) and teakwood and smaller shipments of common seeds (— Rs. 3-37 lakhs), set off to a small extent by larger shipments of rice and paddy, brought about the net decrease of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering increased from 121 to 138 but their average tonnage fell from 1,411 to 1,009.

Cuddalore.—The trade of this port again declined considerably, viz., from Rs. 78-07 lakhs to Rs. 45-95 lakhs.

Foreign trade had a set-back from Rs. 57-4 lakhs to Rs. 32-73 lakhs as there were smaller arrivals of sugar (— Rs. 11-85 lakhs) and betelnuts and smaller shipments of groundnuts, but exports of groundnut cake increased.

Coasting trade declined from Rs. 20-67 lakhs to Rs. 13-52 lakhs. Smaller imports of teakwood, grain and pulse resulted in a decrease of Rs. 2-65 lakhs under *imports* and smaller shipments of groundnut oil in a decrease of Rs. 4-53 lakhs under *exports*.

Shipping.—Ninety-nine vessels entered during the year with an average tonnage of 1,180 compared with 77 vessels of 2,426 tons per vessel in 1916-17.

Tellicherry.—*Foreign trade* declined from Rs. 16-45 lakhs to Rs. 13-16 lakhs in consequence of reduced shipments of coffee (— Rs. 29-4 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 18-35 lakhs) and copra.

Coasting trade however increased slightly from Rs. 18-14 lakhs to Rs. 19-98 lakhs.

Shipping.—Four hundred and thirty-nine vessels with a tonnage of 30,895 entered the port against 552 vessels of 66,811 tons in 1916-17.

Other ports.—The fall of Rs. 7-39 lakhs in the trade of Baskipore was brought about by the absence of shipments of copra to foreign countries, though shipments of copra to countries improved. Smaller shipments of groundnuts were responsible for the contraction of the trade of Porto Novo from Rs. 14-45 lakhs to Rs. 6-35 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 4 lakhs in the trade of Marikhetam was due to smaller shipments of rice to foreign countries. The trade of Pongapattam declined by Rs. 5-04 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of raw jute to foreign countries. The decrease of Rs. 12-89 lakhs in the trade of Baskipattam was caused by the absence of shipments of raw jute and hemp to foreign countries.

ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts.—The following table shows the detailed Customs revenue of the several ports and Land Customs stations for the past three years:—

	1916-17.			1917-18.			1918-19.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Special licence receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Special licence receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Special licence receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chennai (Chief Port).	47,49,014	5,319	3,81,203	21,06,388	30,071	1,19,819	17,81,919	41,348	5,58,174
<i>Outports.</i>									
Dhanushkodi ..	75,886	1,15,951	844	3,15,170	1,60,559	2,083	8,11,411	1,38,617	847
Tuticorin ..	2,56,327	8,17,969	4,500	2,71,151	8,85,154	8,940	4,25,150	1,09,091	4,219
Cochin ..	2,28,818	8,642	5,700	6,60,108	90,419	4,919	1,10,129	13,724	5,479
Kanniyakumari ..	1,60,710	1,11,441	2,015	1,00,180	1,28,728	5,419	1,49,128	40,581	9,377
Calicut ..	2,05,805	15,140	6,817	1,20,111	16,172	1,220	60,264	10,108	5,090
Cannara ..	1,13,608	8,160	2,510	1,60,100	1,82,118	7,790	68,254	10,311	1,220
Cuddalore ..	30,000	500	6,310	2,10,610	487	3,804	88,070	112	4,718
Mysore ..	400	10,000	611	16,000	11,171	1,100	10,000	1,000	1,000
Mangalore ..	81,708	11,110	1,010	16,000	1,171	1,100	10,000	1,000	1,000
Tuticorin ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other ports ..	10,000	1,00,000	10,110	41,700	1,11,700	10,110	43,000	1,01,000	10,110
Total, Outports ..	15,28,010	12,10,010	49,000	15,00,000	12,01,000	60,000	17,10,000	10,10,000	42,000
Land Customs ..	3,07,000	12,000	5,000	5,12,000	10,000	2,000	5,11,000	10,000	10,000
Grand total ..	50,86,014	17,11,010	5,00,000	26,18,388	16,13,100	1,00,000	32,92,919	20,20,000	52,010

The total revenue receipts for the Presidency increased from Rs. 1,07,85,572 to Rs. 1,15,02,907, or by 7 per cent.

Chief Port (Port of George).—The duty collected on imports at Madras improved by Rs. 4,25,858, or by nearly 9 per cent, the increase being mainly under cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 11-42 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 6-95 lakhs) and tobacco (+ Rs. 1-67 lakhs), but there were decreases under manufactured articles (— Rs. 8-86 lakhs), petroleum (— Rs. 2-05 lakhs), silver manufactures (— Rs. 1-63 lakhs), liquor (— Rs. 1-18 lakhs), iron and steel (— Rs. 1 lakh), articles of food and drink, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments. Excise duty on cotton manufactures amounted to Rs. 3,58,597 against Rs. 2,53,954 in the previous year, and formed the greater part of the miscellaneous receipts.

Outports.—The increase of Rs. 4,25,258 under import duty was due to heavier collections at Dhanushkodi (+ Rs. 6,82,640) and Negapatam (+ Rs. 8,275), but there were smaller collections at Cochin (— Rs. 1,43,124), Cuddalore (— Rs. 1,00,827), Calicut (— Rs. 1,17,885), Cannara (— Rs. 61,091), Tuticorin (— Rs. 45,596), Tellicherry (— Rs. 16,875) and Mangalore (— Rs. 7,780). The decrease of Rs. 8,07,937 under export duty was due to smaller collections at Tuticorin (— Rs. 1,07,853), Negapatam (— Rs. 64,759), Cannara (— Rs. 48,926), Cochin (— Rs. 40,879), Calicut (— Rs. 33,517) and Mysore (— Rs. 29,963).

Land Customs.—Receipts at the Land Customs stations increased from Rs. 3,07,000 to Rs. 5,12,000. Receipts at the Pondicherry frontier increased from Rs. 91,210 to Rs. 1,06,100, and those at the Karikal frontier from Rs. 1,42,709 to Rs. 2,54,999 due to larger imports of kerosene oil and tobacco. The Malé and Yanam frontiers accounted for Rs. 3,162 and Rs. 775 against Rs. 4,126 and Rs. 779 respectively, in the previous year.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of Customs for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 6,65,173 compared with Rs. 7,01,480 in 1916-17. Rs. 2,18,160 was spent under *Salaries, Allowances and Contingencies* for the chief port and Rs. 2,30,005 for the outports and Land Customs stations. Disbursements under *Stores and Drudgery* for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 2,35,858 compared with Rs. 2,73,460 in 1916-17.

Customs offences.—There were no cases of particular importance. The number of offences dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 508 against 1,194 in the previous year. Penalties realized Rs. 19,175 against Rs. 27,019 in 1916-17. The sum of Rs. 16,175 includes Rs. 3,600 paid as a lost instalment in connection with the large seizure of feathers mentioned in the Review of 1915-16. Five hupked and four cases occurred at Madras and 432 at the outports.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were 207 infringements of this Act against 255 in 1916-17. Of these 250 occurred at Madras and 7 at the outports. The following table in the prescribed form shows the nature of the offences and the manner in which they were dealt with:—

Class of cases	I	II	III	*IV	Total.
	Passed without amendment or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed on general penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or redrafted or withdrawn or subject to fine or re-infringement.	
I. Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the article in which goods were made or produced—					
(i) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	8	21	30	9	118
(ii) as between two foreign countries.	..	..	..	..	..
II. Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz., as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, trademark or design right.	..	..	..	..	..
III. Length not properly stamped on phonographs.	1	0	69	21	91
Total ..	9	21	111	31	172

Japanese goods again figure prominently in the reports on the above offences. From the following summary of the more important cases it will be seen that deliberate attempts were made to place Japanese goods on the market under false trade descriptions:—

(i) In a consignment of 40 cases of earthenware valued at Rs. 2,255, each piece was found to bear a trade mark showing the English coat-of-arms with the mark 'Iron Stone China H.H. Company' without any indication that the goods were of Japanese manufacture. The consignment was confiscated but was subsequently released on payment of a redemption penalty of Rs. 202.

(ii) In a consignment of 13 cases of earthenware of Japanese manufacture each article bore an adhesive ticket with the words 'Made in Austria.' The consignment was confiscated and eventually redeemed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 100.

(iii) A consignment of 50 bales of white paper manufactured in Japan bearing a watermark of an anchor and H. S. & Co., was accompanied by any indication of the country of origin was passed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50.

(iv) Six consignments of Japanese matches were confiscated as the labels on the boxes bore the following misleading descriptions printed prominently on coloured bands representing the French tri-colour:—'Allumette Supérieure Reunion, France,' while the counter-indication of Japanese origin was printed in letters so small as to be almost imperceptible. The goods in each case were eventually redeemed on payment of penalties amounting to Rs. 687.

Cotton Duties Act.—The total production of yarn in the Presidency was 48,052,939 lb. against 44,196,607 lb. in 1916-17, showing a decrease of 2.4 per cent.

The total quantity of cloth produced in the mills of the Presidency was 24,697,368 lb. against 18,927,193 lb. in the previous year. Of the total production, the mills in the City of Madras were responsible for 12,328,515 lb., the bulk of which consisted of khaki cloth for the Military authorities.

The excise duty collected during the year amounted to Rs. 4.08 lakhs against Rs. 2.67 lakhs in 1916-17, an increase of 42.5 per cent. The amount of drawback paid on account of shipments to foreign ports was Rs. 2,600 compared with Rs. 2,339 in the previous year.

Documents.—There was a decrease of 9 per cent in the total number of documents dealt with during the year. These comprised 27,262 bills of entry, 48,594 shipping bills, 13,674 export manifests and 18,600 export manifests, against 48,651, 42,587, 17,591 and 17,484 respectively, in the previous year. The number

of documents amended was 2,886, and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 2,098 against 3,823 and Rs. 2,645 respectively, in 1916-17. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 247 compared with 557 in the previous year.

Statistical publications.—Under the orders of the Government of India the publications of statistics for sale ceased during the year.

Administration of outports.—All the outports and Land Customs stations were inspected during the year under review by the Collector or the Senior Assistant Collector.

The Pollilissalur check on the Pondicherry frontier, which was only temporarily established, has now been made permanent, and Karaikkalpet on the same frontier has been permanently converted into an outgate.

During the year the personnel of the outports suffered considerable loss by the transfer of three experienced Inspectors to the Salt and Abkiri Department, viz., Messrs. J. W. Borebank and A. E. Ransbotham and M.R.N. P. Durnappa Ayyar Avurpi.

Establishment.—Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., continued as Collector until 12th March 1918 when he was transferred to Bombay and Mr. G. N. Bower, the Senior Assistant Collector, was appointed Officiating Collector.

Mr. F. W. Skelton, Assistant Collector, went on privilege leave for two months from 2nd January 1918.

Mr. S. R. Beeson continued to officiate as an Assistant Collector during the year.

CAROL HOGAN,
Madras, 13th May 1918.

G. N. BOWER,
Offg. Collector of Caricoot.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1919.

[Paper, 6 pds.]

SEASON REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1918.

Statements showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of November 1918, and also the total fall from 1st April 1918, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty-five years ending 1914.

Districts.	Averages for forty-five years.			1917-1918			1918-1919.		
	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Gravesend.	44	100.00	100.00	44	100.00	100.00	44	100.00	100.00
1. Gungah	3	7.29	43.45	3	7.48	52.37	3	7.33	70.00
2. Vengalpet	3	7.32	54.57	3	8.08	52.07	3	8.04	50.01
3. Vengalpet	3	7.35	55.46	3	8.10	51.52	3	8.26	53.28
4. Vengalpet	3	8.00	55.77	3	8.51	55.54	3	8.90	53.23
5. Vengalpet	3	8.81	54.32	3	8.44	50.58	3	4.87	50.75
6. Vengalpet	3	8.20	50.65	3	7.79	48.44	3	7.91	47.70
Madras.	3	1.00	14.51	3	1.18	10.01	3	4.37	10.61
7. Madras	3	1.05	14.55	3	0.91	10.02	3	3.77	17.00
8. Madras	3	1.00	14.55	3	0.91	10.02	3	4.40	16.64
9. Madras	3	0.87	14.55	3	0.60	10.00	3	7.43	16.60
Madras.	3	0.86	14.55	3	0.60	14.09	3	23.47	16.09
10. Madras	17	12.24	41.96	3	0.60	14.09	3	23.47	16.09
11. Madras	3	11.75	50.81	3	8.70	38.60	3	28.52	44.77
12. Madras	3	0.78	14.55	13	0.86	21.86	3	20.67	44.78
Madras.	3	0.65	14.55	3	0.61	20.81	3	7.37	10.61
13. Madras	3	0.75	14.57	3	0.80	20.00	3	8.04	20.60
14. Madras	3	0.60	10.65	3	0.60	20.00	3	8.04	20.60
15. Madras	3	2.00	20.00	3	0.61	20.00	3	10.74	17.00
16. Madras	3	0.60	10.65	3	0.61	20.00	3	10.74	17.00
Madras.	11	30.22	34.85	16	14.01	17.00	17	23.47	32.00
17. Madras	3	0.65	14.55	3	0.61	14.44	17	12.58	17.42
18. Madras	3	0.61	14.55	3	0.71	12.65	16	13.76	15.00
19. Madras	16	7.84	31.58	3	0.61	14.44	17	8.13	17.47
Madras.	3	0.65	14.55	16	0.60	17.00	17	23.47	32.00
20. Madras	3	0.65	14.55	3	0.61	14.44	17	12.58	17.42
21. Madras	3	0.61	14.55	3	0.71	12.65	16	13.76	15.00
22. Madras	16	7.84	31.58	3	0.61	14.44	17	8.13	17.47
Madras.	3	0.65	14.55	16	0.60	17.00	17	23.47	32.00
23. Madras	3	0.65	14.55	3	0.61	14.44	17	12.58	17.42
24. Madras	3	0.61	14.55	3	0.71	12.65	16	13.76	15.00
25. Madras	16	7.84	31.58	3	0.61	14.44	17	8.13	17.47

* Includes set by Fort George ending 1918.

† Madras Town.

‡ Including Madras.

R. L. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras.

51st December 1918.

II-500-7

Section, III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal foodgrains and oil seeds for the month of November 1912.

Group.	District.	Rice or broken rice or 40 Tons per Acre.						
		Rice, unad. ref.			Oil.			
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Rice.	1. Chongon	15	14	14	120	120	120	120
	2. Vengapet	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	3. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	4. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
B. Broken.	5. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	6. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	7. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	8. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
C. Oil.	9. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	10. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	11. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	12. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
D. Oil.	13. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	14. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	15. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	16. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
E. Oil.	17. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	18. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	19. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110
	20. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110

Group.	District.	Rice or broken rice or 40 Tons per Acre.									
		Chongon.			Khaton.			Oil.			
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Rice.	1. Chongon	15	14	14	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	2. Vengapet	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	3. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	4. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
B. Broken.	5. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	6. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	7. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	8. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
C. Oil.	9. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	10. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	11. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	12. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
D. Oil.	13. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	14. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	15. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	16. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
E. Oil.	17. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	18. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	19. Chongon	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	20. Khaton	12	11	11	110	110	110	110	110	110	110

* Of the three years ending 1912-13. † Of the three years ending 1912-13. ‡ Average of white and yellow rice. § Includes both strains.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice rose in all districts except South Kanara, where it fell; and in twenty districts and fell in three; (Chongon was stationary in one district, rose in twelve and fell in one; while rose in twelve districts and fell in six; and was stationary in one district, rose in three and fell in twenty-one).

Head of Forestry (Revenue Settlement),
Madras, 21st December 1912.

P. NARAYAN & MENON,
Atty. Genl.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1919. [PART I, XXXX.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD DECEMBER 1918.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply inefficient. Raxwellheights, near-or 1100 feet; Baruda 4 feet. Agricultural operations delayed by deficient rain. Sowing of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cottons poor to fair. Pasture scarce in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks insufficient in two taluks. Prospects fair to south, bad north.

YERABADPATTAM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of rice and green gram commencing, of gram and green gram, ragi and green gram, proceeding to concluding. Transplantation of ragi and green gram in progress. Agricultural operations backward when compared with a normal year. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy; cottons poor to fair; horsegram, red gram, green gram, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects gloomy.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and three divisions. The Godavari 19 feet above normal. Preparation of seed-beds, ploughing and transplantation in progress. Standing crops good, but wet paddy in uplands poor. Harvested paddy; cottons poor to normal, chillies, late to normal; ragi, fine. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in two taluks and parts of one other taluk and one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in the Upper Agency. Prospects bad, some fair to fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Kistna 15 feet above normal. Preparation of seed-beds, sowing of fodder crops and cultivation of tobacco, gingerly, chillies and cotton in progress. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy and red gram, cottons fair to normal, chillies and gingerly, poor. Pasture sufficient except in parts of three taluks; fodder available except in parts of one taluk where it is scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in five taluks. Sowing of horsegram, ragi, green gram, cotton and horsegram, and weeding of cotton, chillies, mango and cotton proceeding. Agricultural operations below normal in two taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested cottons, horse, cotton, ragi, green gram, cotton, cotton; cottons fair; paddy, normal; arhar, poor. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but cattle scarce (except) prevail in three taluks. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects normal.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient except under some tanks. The Tungabhadra 90 ft above normal. Discharge 1570 cusecs. Sowing of paddy, preparing of beds for seedling crop, transplanting of ragi and weeding, proceeding. Standing crops fair, but paddy in parts of one taluk poor. Harvested paddy; cottons fair to normal; arhar and cotton, fair to normal; horse and arhar, poor. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder scarce in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RANASAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested horse; cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder getting scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but early dry crop poor. Harvested yellow cotton, horse, paddy, cotton, green gram, sugarcane and horsegram; cotton, poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of kharl proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested chikni and kharl; wheat full to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under some trees. Ploughing and sowing; sowing of paddy, wheat and chikni, and transplantation and sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but extensive portions poor. Harvested paddy and ragi, cotton fair; pulses, poor to fair; cereals, generally and wheat, full to poor; and kharl and groundnuts, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but extensive portions in parts of some villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects improved.

GUDNAPUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of ragi, paddy, berseem, bengalgram, sesamum, kharl, and pulses and transplantation and sowing of ragi and paddy proceeding in parts. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested cereals, wheat and arhar, cotton poor; kharl, chikni, cotton, cotton and ragi, fair; pulses, poor to fair; and paddy, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in some villages. Condition of cattle generally good but some (suspected) portions in some villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two villages. Prospects fair.

NELLOR.

Water-supply sufficient. Flow over the Bangan stream is a fair supply at the Nanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and chikni and transplantation and sowing proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations below normal in six taluks. Standing crops full to good. Harvested chikni, cotton full to normal; wheat, fair to normal; paddy, cotton. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but extensive portions in some villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLAPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations a little backward owing to lack of rain. Standing crops full. Harvested paddy and groundnuts, cotton. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good but extensive portions in three villages, some (suspected) in another and underfoot in two others. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of another. Ploughing and sowing; sowing and transplantation of paddy and sowing of paddy, ragi and cereals proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations backward as compared with a normal year. Standing crops fair. Harvested chikni, wheat, ragi, paddy, cotton and paddy, cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but extensive portions in one taluk and underfoot in parts of three others. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in two taluks and parts of another. Prospects generally fair. More rain still needed in parts of two taluks.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in three divisions and in parts of another division. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and chikni and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, wheat and kharl, cotton poor to normal; cereals full to normal; pulses in the western half of the district. Pasture sufficient; fodder scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good; but extensive portions in one taluk and in the western half of the district and fair to good in the eastern half. More rain is needed for wet cultivation except in two divisions.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and ragi, transplantation of paddy, and sowing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, cotton fair; groundnuts, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but poor. Condition of cattle generally good; but extensive portions (suspected) prevailing in parts of one taluk and two divisions. Fodder not available. Grain-stocks sufficient for the present, but making short. Prospects (not reported); more rain needed.

SALER.

Water-supply insufficient except under river channels and wells. Sowing of paddy, wheat and ragi and transplantation of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair; ragi, chikni and wheat, poor to fair; groundnuts, full to normal. Pasture sufficiently fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Prospects (not reported); but rain needed urgently.

DUMBALORA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Poor flow of water in the Chetty at Koda. Sowing of paddy, wheat, cotton and pulses and transplantation of paddy, ragi and cotton, proceeding or concluding in parts, sowing in progress. Ploughing crops good. Harvested ragi, cotton, kharl, wheat, groundnuts, sesamum, chikni, pulses and pulses and pulses fair. Pasture in some; fodder available but poor in some. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in five taluks and making short in another taluk. Prospects generally encouraging.

TRICHINAPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No change over the Grand Canal. Sowing of paddy and berseem and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations below normal. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, cotton, ragi and wheat, cotton fair to normal; groundnuts, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but poor. Condition of cattle good, but extensive portions in some villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects encouraging.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the southern and southern branches of the Lower Aridra 4-6 feet. Sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding at satisfactory pace and satisfactory stage in progress in one taluk. Transplantation in late and sowing. Standing crops generally fair; but paddy damaged by rain and flood in parts of one taluk and insufficient in parts of two others. Harvested paddy and provender crops generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good; but moderate improvement in one taluk. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

PUDUCHOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks and one division. Average discharge through the Pongam canal 150 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, mil, cotton and horsegram; transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvest of rice and cotton in progress; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good; but decrease growth in parts of a taluk and a division and shortage in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in parts. Prospects fair.

SANSAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two divisions. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of wet and dry crops proceeding at satisfactory pace. The agricultural operations of the winter year are much less than in an average year, but are otherwise satisfactory. Standing crops but to part; but rice and cotton are reported to be affected by disease in parts of one division. Harvest of rice, cotton and sugar in progress; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder scanty in one division and dear in one taluk and two divisions. Condition of cattle generally good, but moderate growth in parts of one taluk. Employment available except for all-weather. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects improving.

TIRUVELLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Flow over the Sribhaktavasi about 2-3 feet and discharge through waste adequate. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Agricultural operations below normal except in four taluks. Standing crops good. Harvested rice and cotton; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good, but moderate growth in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Harvest progressing; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Employment generally available except in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks just sufficient for present requirements. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvest of paddy commenced in one taluk; cotton but to part. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but moderate growth in the village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects improving.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and weeding, proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice, cotton, paddy and kauri, season poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but moderate growth in three divisions and satisfactory and decrease in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for immediate requirements in two divisions and insufficient in one division. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA; REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Wheat ending 31st December 1921.—Excellent light Tinklespally, Tanjore, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli and elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, but late or withering in parts owing to excess or deficiency of rainfall. Harvest of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops limited, cotton sometimes fair, but poor in parts of eastern districts. Portions of paddy and dry crops proceeding, but restricted in places for want of rain. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient except in twelve districts. Pasture sufficient except in parts of three districts. Fodder sufficient except in parts of nine districts. Prices, though fallen in parts, are stationary or slightly risen in majority of cases. Prospects fair generally; but conditions in parts of Coorg, Vengalpet and Gudalur unsatisfactory. Relief measures not required immediately except in one estate in Anantapur where workers' relief just sanctioned.

BOARD OF REVENUE

(R.S., Secy., L. Secy. & AGRI.),
Madras, 31st December 1921.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH JANUARY 1919.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANTAK.

Water-supply insufficient. Driedlands reserved not reported. Scrubs 2-25 feet. Sowing of greengram proceeding in parts, but agricultural operations hampered by deficient rain. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to fair. Pasture scarce in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain stocks insufficient in one taluk and running short in another. Prospects fair south, but north.

THEKAPATAN.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of sugi, chilies, gingerly and greengram proceeding and transplantation of sugi commencing or proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations backward when compared with those of a normal year. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to fair; tobacco, chilies, sugarcane, redgram, lentils and greengram fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects uncertain.

ODDAPALLE.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks and three divisions. The Oddevad 1-4 feet above normal. Flooding, mowing of seed-lots, and transplantation of paddy and tobacco proceeding; standing crops fair. Harvested chilies, cotton fair to normal; paddy, poor to normal; pulses, poor to fair; and sholas, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in two divisions and parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in the Agency. Prospects bad except in taluks.

KINTALA.

Water-supply sufficient. The Kintala 0-1 foot above normal. Sowing of gingerly and fodder crops and transplantation of sugi proceeding. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal; redgram, chilies, sholas and gingerly fair. Pasture insufficient in parts of four taluks; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient enough in parts of one taluk. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. Sowing of bengalgram, rain, sesamum, lentils and redgram and weeding of sugi, cotton, chilies and tobacco proceeding. Agricultural operations normal except in six taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton normal; chilies, sholas, greengram, cotton, groundnut, cotton, sugarcane and gingerly fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available except in two taluks. Condition of cattle good, but beyond-mouth disease prevails in one taluk. Employment adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects normal.

URHOOL.

Water-supply sufficient except under some tanks. Tangulabada 2-75 feet below normal. Discharge at each tank about 1000 cusecs. Sowing of pulses, bengalgram, bengalgram, blackgram and sugi proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to bumper; sugi and arka, fair to normal; cotton and cotton poor to normal; and groundnut, poor. Pasture scarce in three taluks; fodder scanty in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

DANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder getting scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BELIARY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Flooding and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, greengram, sugarcane and lentils; cotton fair; chilies, sesamum and arka, poor. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of lentil proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested sholas and arka, cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under some tanks. Flooding and weeding of sugi, chilies, sholas, bengalgram and rain and transplantation of paddy and weeding of sugi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair but sugarcane poor in parts. Harvested sugi, sholas and groundnut; cotton, bad to normal; paddy and chilies fair to normal; sholas and karna bad to poor; bengalgram poor; sesamum bad to heavy and arka, normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but redspot prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects imperfect.

OUTCROP. *Vegetation:* growing of paddy, tobacco, sugi, shaban and palm, and transmigration and weeding of rice proceeding in parts. (Condition of standing crops not reported). Harvested shaban, sugi, chicken and coconut; mature rice; cotton and guaraniti were reported. Harvested shaban, sugi, chicken and coconut and have gone. Pasture sufficient; fodder to his paddy due to normal; rice poor to normal and have gone. (Condition of standing crops not reported). Condition of rice generally good, but diseases (antracnose), rice available except in these fields. Condition of rice generally good, but diseases (antracnose), rice available except in these fields. Employment available. Grasslands generally sufficient. Transmigration available in three villages. Employment available. Grasslands generally sufficient. Transmigration available in three villages.

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CHINOLEPUT.
Water-supply sufficient. Filling; sawing, transportation and loading of paddy awaiting export. Agricultural operations a little hindered owing to lack of rain. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and groundnuts matured here. There are no villages in the district. Cattle and sheep are raised. Some wild animals are seen about the district in two villages, mainly southern interior and along the coast (Kandian). No other animals are seen about the district. Employment available. Some minor sufficient except in one village. Prospects fair.

Wien, 1. April 1904. Dr. v. S. v. S. v. S.

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Water supply generally insufficient. Flooding; saving of public and rapid transportation of public and military in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested public and dairy; extensive loss; good feed; experience around. Particular efforts. Fodder available but scanty. Conditions at wells generally good; but cattle disease (scattered) prevalent in parts of two islands and one division. Employment inadequate. Greenhouse sufficient for the present but raising stock. Pests (not reported). More rain needed.

Water-soluble inorganic anions enter cisternae and vacu. Seeding of paddy, shallow and rapid transplantation of paddy and dry up progress in paddy. Growth of standing crops (not reported); not badly needed for dry crops. Harvested paddy and rap, without husk; shallow, under and ground, poor to fair. Paddy, poor. Paddy generally sufficient. Fodder getting scarce. Burdock prevails in part of two hills. Encephalid generally available. Uronephalid sufficient across in part of one hill. No experiment in progress. Main agents: earth.

Water supply generally sufficient. Fearless water in the Quarry at Kende. Drying of poultry, abattoirs, tobacco, pigsties, rums and rumen, transportation of rags, trash and refuse, processing or marketing in ports; working in progress. Standing crop bar to pure. Harvested (milk, sugar, coffee, meat, animal products, vegetables, oilseed, palm oil and plantains); various bar. Pasture somewhat; Golden apple's but also in pure. Continues of cattle generally good, but replacement possible in period of late winter. Employment available. Three-miles insufficient in few islands and therefore still in another state. Poultry generally satisfactory.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No drainage over the Grand Arroyo. Rearing of ducks, cotton and hogsman and transportation of guano and guano preceding in parts. Standing crops for. Harvested products, wheat, cotton, guano, guano, guano for in common. Pasture sufficient; better available but none. Conditions of soils good, but drainage prevents in one village. Employment variable. Grain-stocks sufficient. Population increasing.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the lower canal 8-8 feet and 2-1 feet respectively. Sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding or awaiting in parts. Sowing of paddy commenced in parts. Transplantation is late and slow. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy damaged by rats and floods in parts of one taluk and indifferent or poor in parts of two others. Harvested paddy and grain; cotton generally fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

PUDUKOTTAI.

Not received.

MAUDRA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks and one division. Average discharge through the Poyyir main canal 100 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of paddy and seedling proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice, cotton and maize; cotton fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good, but dairy cows available in parts of one taluk and discharged in parts of another. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in parts. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of wet and dry crops proceeding or awaiting in parts. The agricultural operations of the season just are much later than in an average year but are otherwise satisfactory. Standing crops late to good; but rag and cereals are reported to be affected by disease in parts of one division. Harvested rice, cotton, horsegram, maize, mil, banana, sugarcane and maize; cotton fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available but dear in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; but milchstock poor in parts of one taluk. Employment available except for silk rearing. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects improving.

TIRUNELVELY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Srivilliputhur ariek and discharge through waste canals. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Agricultural operations below normal except in four taluks. Standing crops good. Harvested rice and maize; cotton poor to fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good, but milchstock poor in three taluks and, another in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient except in three taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Average pasture among cattle in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks just sufficient for present requirements. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of third rice crop proceeding in parts of one taluk. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton not in gear. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects improving.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient, except in parts. Standing crops fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea, coffee, paddy and barley; cotton poor to fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but milchstock poor in the district. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in one division. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI

Week ending 4th January 1919.—Rainfall light Madras and all elsewhere. Standing crops low generally, but less or withering in parts owing to excess or deficiency of rainfall. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops limited; cotton sometimes fair, but poor in parts of most districts. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding, but restricted in places for want of rain. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient except in twelve districts. Pasture sufficient except in parts of four districts. Fodder sufficient except in parts of eight districts. Price of slightly risen. Prospects fair generally; but conditions in parts of Ganjam, Vindhya Pradesh and Godavari continue unsatisfactory. Starting of relief measures in one division in Ganjam contemplated. Woevery relief in Anantapur no longer necessary owing to sudden change in conditions.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., Secy., L. Secy. & Asst.),
Madras, 7th January 1919.

P. KARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.



ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

IV-30 ആഗമനത്തുചെയ്ത സെപ്റ്റംബർ

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

JANUARY 7, 1918.

നമ്പർ 14(9).]

വിഷയം - കോട്ടയ്ക്കു തൊഴിലാളികൾ, 1918 നവംബർ 15.

(വില, 3 രൂപ.)

മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ബിൽ BILL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

വിതരണവും ചട്ടങ്ങളും തുറന്നുവെക്കുന്നതിനായി മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ആലോചന നടത്തിയ
കോട്ടയ്ക്കു തൊഴിലാളികൾ ബിൽ

ആലോചനാപട്ടികയനുസരിച്ച് പ്രസ്തുത വിതരണവും ചട്ടങ്ങളും 28-ാം പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ആലോചന നടത്തിയ കോട്ടയ്ക്കു തൊഴിലാളികൾ ബിൽ.

No. 2 of 1918.

1918 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8 - 28 നമ്പർ.

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS OUTPORTS LANDING AND SHIPPING FEE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888), AS AMENDED BY THE MADRAS DECENTRALIZATION ACT, 1914 (VII OF 1914), AND BY THE MADRAS OUTPORTS LANDING AND SHIPPING FEE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915 (I OF 1915)

1888 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് (1888 ഫെബ്രുവരി 3), 1914 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് (1914 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8) 1915 ഫെബ്രുവരി 1-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് (1915 ഫെബ്രുവരി 1) വഴി മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ആലോചന നടത്തിയ കോട്ടയ്ക്കു തൊഴിലാളികൾ ബിൽ.

1888 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് (1888 ഫെബ്രുവരി 3), 1914 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് (1914 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8) 1915 ഫെബ്രുവരി 1-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് (1915 ഫെബ്രുവരി 1) വഴി മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ആലോചന നടത്തിയ കോട്ടയ്ക്കു തൊഴിലാളികൾ ബിൽ.

1. 1888 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് (1888 ഫെബ്രുവരി 3), 1914 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് (1914 ഫെബ്രുവരി 8) 1915 ഫെബ്രുവരി 1-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് (1915 ഫെബ്രുവരി 1) വഴി മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ആലോചന നടത്തിയ കോട്ടയ്ക്കു തൊഴിലാളികൾ ബിൽ.

